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THE BUILDER

ILLUSTRATIONS.

The Abbeys of Great Britain.—XXXIV., Dunstable.—Drawn by Mr. Roland W. Paul ..... *Double-Page Photo-Litho.*
Plan, Dunstable Priory.—Drawn by Mr. Roland W. Paul ..... *Double-Page Photo-Litho.*
The United States Pavilion, Paris Exhibition ..... *Single-Page Tone Block.*
The German Pavilion, Paris Exhibition ..... *Single-Page Tone Block.*
The Belgian and Norwegian Pavilions, Paris Exhibition ..... *Single-Page Tone Block.*
The Monaco and Sweden Pavilions, Paris Exhibition ..... *Single-Page Tone Block.*

Blocks in Text.

Dunstable Priory Church:
North Arcade of Nave, and Triforium ..... Page 12
Details from the Nave ..... „ 13
Dunstable Priory Church (Continued):
Doorway in Nave (in W. Bay of Arcade on N. Side) ..... Page 13
Carved Caps from North Doorway ..... „ 13
Ornament on Outer Order of Triforium Arches of Nave ..... Page 13

CONTENTS.

The Pavilions on the Banks of the Seine 1
Sculpture at the Royal Academy 3
Notes 4
Letter from Paris 6
Competition for the New Dock Offices, Liverpool 6
The Architectural Association 7
The British Institute of Certified Carpenters 8
The London County Council 8
Civil and Mechanical Engineers 9
Architectural Societies 9
Applications under the London Building Act 10
Books:—
John Parnell Allen's "Practical Building Construction;" Herbert Ingle's "The Chemistry of Fire and Fire Prevention;" "Society of Engineers;" Albert Taylor's "The Sanitary Inspector's Handbook;" E. A. P. Burt's "Railway Rates Standard Tbuber Measurer (British Customs Regulations), with Complete Sets of Tables of Solid Contents;" Alan A. Campbell Swinton's "The Elementary Principles of Electric Lighting;" Lawrence Duckworth Barnsley's "The Consumers' Handbook of the Law relating to Gas, Water, and Electric Lighting;" Charles Davidson's "Table of Feu-duties or Ground Annuals" 10
Books Received 11
Competitions 11
Trade Catalogues 11
Correspondence:—
Re District Councils 11
Mellor *v.* Britton 11
Re Mr. Blomfield's Paper at the Congress 11
Illustrations:—
Dunstable Priory 12
Pavilions at the Paris Exhibition 14
Building Trades' Gift to the Nation 14
The Student's Column.—Lessons in Modern Electrical Engineering 14
General Building News 15
Sanitary and Engineering News 17
Foreign 17
Miscellaneous 17
Capital and Labour 18
Legal:—
Appeal under the Workmen's Compensation Act 18
Architect's Action for Fees 18
Employers' Liability Act 19
An Architect's Duty 19
Recent Patents 19
Meetings 21
Some Recent Sales of Property 21
Prices Current of Materials 21
Tenders 21

The Pavilions on the Banks of the Seine.

ONE of the most remarkable portions of the Paris Exhibition, both in a picturesque and architectural sense, consists in the series of pavilions representing different nations or different industries which are erected along the left bank of the Seine, extending from the Pont d'Iena to the Pont des Invalides. These represent a great variety of architectural taste and style, and when seen as a group from the river they produce a remarkable effect; there was nothing at all approaching it in the 1889 Exhibition. We have waited to give some detailed description and criticism of this group of structures until we could get some illustrations free from the accompaniments of scaffold-poles and building débris.

The actual "Rue des Nations," as it is called, the succession of pavilions each representing a particular nation, is nearly all comprised within the space between the Pont de l'Alma and the Pont des Invalides; but the buildings between the Pont d'Iena and the Pont de l'Alma, which represent different industries connected with marine service, have also their interest. Immediately above the Pont d'Iena (using the words "above" and "below" in reference to the direction of the flow of the river) the long white building of the French marine exhibits runs parallel with the quay; a design in which the architectural treatment is cleverly contrived so as to suggest ship forms and details, while keeping within the lines of architectural design. Inside this are one or two foreign structures of original design; the German marine building, with a kind of lighthouse in red and white concrete rising from one angle of it; and the small pavilion of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, with a centre cupola and small ones at the angles, and the walls decorated externally with a low-relief frieze of symbolical figures, slightly sketched but very artistic in feeling. A little further along is the huge iron domical pavilion of Messrs. Schneider & Co. with armoured turrets and guns projecting from it above, and intended apparently to be filled with models of battleships; but it is one of the most backward departments of the Exhibition, and at the time of our visit was closed to the public and in a state of confusion within. Next to this is the long building devoted to the "Hygiène des Armées de Terre et de Mer," also given a semi-marine character by the huge gilt rings which adorn the lower portion towards the river front; the upper portion is a quasi-Classic design with heavy and rapidly diminishing square pilasters. The building is broken near the centre of its length to give access to a light bridge or *passerelle* leading across the river and landing the visitor at the western end of the so-called reproduction of "Old Paris," for entrance to which an extra franc is charged, which it is not worth while to pay. "Vieux Paris" looks picturesque and effective from the river or from the opposite bank, but inside it is a poor piece of sham archæology not worth visiting, and is in fact a kind of bazaar. Returning to the left bank, we find beyond the "Hygiène" building the first of the national pavilions, that of Mexico, which has got separated from the remainder; there is nothing particularly Mexican in its appearance externally; the details are mainly Classic of an orthodox type; but internally the arrangement of the upper galleries is very effective; a range of small columns divides the gallery into compartments, the back of each of which forms a kind of apse against the outer wall. Past these buildings we come to the inclined plane and foot-bridge crossing the head of the Avenue Rapp, which, though a merely incidental and utilitarian feature of the Exhibition, is treated with the same originality of design which runs through everything here; the centre or level portion forming the bridge is flanked by two towers in open timber work, the angle uprights bent at the apex into a kind of terminal feature, which is gilt, and the timber tower crowned by a light openwork cupola of wrought iron, an ellipse with its longer axis vertical.

Just before crossing this picturesque bridge we should have noticed the French pavilion of the Post Office and Telegraph Service, a most characteristic erection of wood and plaster, the main surfaces of post-and-pan work painted a very light grey, and decorated at the windows with white turned shafts or balusters picked out with yellow;

the plaster filling, painted cream tone, is modelled into a surface ornament. The destination of the pavilion is symbolised by two pretty life-size bas-relief figures of young girls, one on each side of the main entrance, sending off and receiving carrier pigeons. As a temporary building nothing could be more pleasing or in better taste than this pavilion. Crossing the bridge aforesaid, we come to the complete range of national pavilions, commencing with Servia, which affects a florid Byzantine character, with exterior arcades much decorated with colour, and an octagon dome over the centre, with smaller cupolas at the angles. In the Greek pavilion, next to this, the Classic memories of Greece are neglected in favour of her Byzantine period, and the pavilion takes a form recalling some of the Byzantine churches on Greek soil; a brick or apparently brick building with a stilted cupola covered with red tiles. Here, by way of contrast, we may cast an eye across the river and notice the "Palais de l'Economie Sociale," one of the best and most soberly designed of the French buildings; a long low parallelogram of white architecture, divided at the side into three bays by wide flat buttresses decorated with winged figures supporting a kind of open-work stele modelled on the face of the buttress; in each bay a double tier of three large square many-mullioned windows; the whole crowned by a heavy cornice.

Coming back to the "Rue des Nations" we find the Greek pavilion followed and oddly contrasted by that of Sweden (seen on the right-hand side of one of our lithograph illustrations), an extraordinary and certainly original erection, executed in the semblance of dark red brick, though some of the proportions tell rather too plainly of the iron core within. On the inner side of the roadway, away from the river front, is the long pavilion of Roumania, very Oriental in appearance, characterised by stilted arches with Moorish geometric window tracery; the end elevation shows a lofty entrance portal flanked by columns with capitals defined by flat colour and gilding, and a projecting abacus over them; in the centre of the interior a dome rises from circular arches springing from columns of the same type. Returning to the outer or river range of buildings, we find next to Sweden the large and striking pavilion of the little principality of Monaco (see lithograph), one of the smallest of States in this case rivalling the most important kingdoms in its outward show. The design seems to be a mingled reminiscence of the Italian villa style and the Palazzo Vecchio tower, or some analogous early Italian structure; the tower is given the appearance of granite, which harmonises ill with the delicate look of the colonnaded loggia round its lower stage. On the return side of the pavilion is a double-story loggia, seen in the illustration, the vault of the upper one covered with painted decoration; the whole has a most gay and brilliant effect.

With the Spanish pavilion (part of which is shown to the right of the German pavilion in one of our plates) we come back to academic architecture, a large and palatial-looking structure in Spanish Renaissance style, of no remarkable originality, but very dignified in effect; indeed it perhaps looks a little too monumental for a temporary erection; there is nothing in it that would be out of place in a permanent stone palace. The interior has a fine cortile and staircase, with a colonnaded gallery with bracket capitals on the upper story. The German pavilion which comes next (see illustration) has on the other hand completely the character of a temporary structure for festive purposes; in this respect it is no doubt exceedingly clever and original, but so obviously "made in Germany" as to provoke a smile—the detail is so exuberant, the armed figures over the river front entrance have so much of the "mailed fist" about them, and the painted figures all over the walls are so full of the peculiar swagger we find in German heraldic windows and illuminations. Inside, no pains have been spared with it; there are wall paintings everywhere; a sumptuous staircase, decorated halfway up with massive brass lamp-standards, and with a marble balustrade filled in with heavy gilt scroll-work. The wall decoration of the staircase is very good, but the mural pictures are terrible, especially the nude female figures of Teutonic robustness of proportion. In the west room on the first floor, however, there is a good stained-glass window, draped figures floating in a kind of sea of flowing foliage diaper. The contents of the pavilion, the exhibits that is to say, have been largely devoted to the illustration of books and library arrangements, appropriately enough for the country which has turned out the most laborious and learned scholars of the modern world.

Behind the Spanish and German pavilions, on the inside of the roadway, are the two small pavilions of Bulgaria and Finland, the former a piece of commonplace, the latter one of the most original and characteristic erections in the Exhibition, of which we regret that we have no illustration. The horse-shoe shaped doors with their carved ornaments, the curious angle pinnacles, supported on corbels like inverted pine-apples, and the small tower with its marked entasis, its gilt gablets and spirelet, and its carved stone bears at the base, combine to make one of the most curious little buildings ever seen, and which looks as if it came out of some other planet.

The pavilion of Norway, next to that of Germany, and shown in one of our illustrations, is a very pleasing quiet building based on familiar Norwegian types, of timber painted a dull red and set off with white window frames; the timber arcade over the river promenade is decorated with carved open-work panels in imitation of ancient Scandinavian work. Inside, everything is redolent of the sea and sailing—models of ships, nets festooned from the open timber roof, the newels of the stairs cleverly fashioned into a conventional suggestion of walrus heads; there is a scent of the sea throughout it. Belgium, which comes next (see illustration), makes an effective contrast, her pavilion taking the form of a Late Gothic Hôtel de Ville of a northern town, with a profusion of carved detail. The English pavilion, which comes next, was illustrated from the architect's drawing in our issue of March 25, 1899. The exterior has been rather over-praised, but the interior is admirably got up, and contains a great deal of excellent woodwork; the rooms are fitted up with the best possible taste, and, as we have before noted, the contents include a number of really valuable pictures. The building, as it forms the Prince of Wales's headquarters as President of the English Section, naturally partakes more of the character of a dwelling than the other pavilions. It appears to attract a great deal of interest, as at the time of our visit there was quite a stream of people, as many French as English, going through the rooms, which certainly show very satisfactory samples of English workmanship.

The pavilion of Hungary, which comes next on the river front, is an extraordinary medley, in the rear a mingling of Romanesque and *rococo* Renaissance, on the river front a Late Gothic design with a series of oriels in the upper portion, corbelled out from plain square massive buttresses below. Bosnia and Herzegovina are illustrated by a white building destitute of mouldings and with immense wooden eaves and wooden corbelled out bays with lattice-work balconies. Internally, oddly enough, the prevailing style of detail is Turkish rather than anything else. Austria comes next, with a bad piece of coarse Renaissance, with enormous mask keystones to the windows. Then comes the United States pavilion, a bold and dignified design to which we have devoted a separate illustration. In the centre of the great porch towards the river is a colossal equestrian statue of Washington. The spherical vault over the porch is decorated with a painting of a female figure flying in the clouds and wafting the United States flag. Behind this porch is the principal entrance, through an apse with a coffered semi-dome decorated in blue and gold, and with a good bas-relief of allegorical figures between the cornice and the top of the door. The American eagle, as will be seen in the illustration, perches not only on the top of the dome but on each of the four angle pavilions of the substructure. Internally the whole centre of the building is kept quite clear, and a series of galleries with ornamental iron railings run round it in successive stories, connecting with the rooms behind them. One or two of the metal grilles to the openings of the lift are excellent specimens of design, and the architectural details generally are designed with care and refinement. The fronts of the balconies are decorated with shields at regular intervals painted with the Stars and Stripes, and in the small dome which forms the upper portion of the ceiling the star-spangled banner again appears as if floating in the sky. "Something too much of this." One can understand the enthusiasm of a people for their own flag, but it should not be brandished too persistently; an old habit which it seems Americans have still not quite shaken off. The gilded quadriga at the top of the porch, it should be added, is a fine piece of work and looks very effective in its position.

On the inner side of the road, from the Belgian to the American pavilion, are a series of smaller pavilions of the smaller or less ambitious nations, which may be passed over lightly. The Luxembourg pavilion is a quiet building in bands of different coloured stone, with a touch of Francis I. style about it; Persia shows a flat treatment with pointed arches and much coloured tile decoration; Peru is the poorest of the show, a piece of common-place *rococo* — one might have thought the ancient history of the land could have furnished some other and more characteristic architectural suggestions; Portugal is chiefly interesting from its contents, which are very maritime, and show a number of

large models of ships and boats with rigs of local character. Denmark shows the most interesting erection of this back row; a pretty half-timber building with triangular carved wood panels alternating with triangular white spaces; throughout there is a good though simple treatment of woodwork in excellent taste.

The two last of the larger pavilions on the river front are those of Turkey and Italy. Turkey shows a flat white building with pointed arches with light and dark voussoirs, a tower with a projecting cornice and a broad band of coloured tiles lower down. It is characteristic that even the external decoration of the building is extensively assisted by carpets and other textiles hung on the walls and piers around the main entrance. Inside, the place is a regular carpet-bazaar, with touts at every corner.

Italy has the largest pavilion of any nation, and has certainly gone into the show with great spirit. The building shows a centre cupola and four angle ones, all gilt, and on each principal face of the walls are great richly-traceried windows — late geometric design carried out with very thick and heavily-moulded tracery bars, which (whatever material they are really executed in) have a grand and monumental effect. Below the lower windows, in what may be called the nave portions of the building, are marble panels, and above the windows a mosaic frieze. The interior effect is nearly as rich as the exterior. Reminiscences of Venice, of the Florence Cathedral, and of the Certosa, seems to have mingled in the mind of the designer, but Venetian influence predominates. If the interior had been empty it would be more effective, but unfortunately this also is a mere bazaar, for the sale of Italian trinkets and bric à-brac. The building, however, is a spirited and ambitious effort, and makes a worthy close to what on the whole must be admitted to be a splendid piece of spectacular effect.

SCULPTURE AT THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

AS on some previous occasions in recent years, the art of sculpture greets us in advance of our entry into the Academy rooms, in the shape of Mr. Onslow Ford's large equestrian statue of the late Maharajah of Mysore, with its attendant figures, which stands in the entrance courtyard. As far as the sculpture is concerned this is a fine work; the principal group is dignified in effect; the seated figures at each side combine well with the central figure; and the miniature figures on the angle scrolls, whatever their signification, have a very pretty decorative effect. But the whole is spoiled by the pedestal, which is hard and rigid in its general design and bad in architectural detail. The shallow and widely-projecting cornice has a very weak effect, and, moreover, puts the whole thing out of scale; it is like the cornice of a classic building on a small scale, and in consequence the erection looks as if crushed by the statue. A pedestal is a pedestal, to be designed in relation to the scale of the whole monument; it is not a piece of architecture. Moreover, it is most important that its lines should have something of the curvature and flow of sculpturesque line, so as to harmonise with and lead up to the greater freedom of line of the sculpture. In this pedestal all the lines are hard and rigid, and the mouldings too small in scale for the situation, besides being poor in profile. We feel convinced that no architect had a hand in this design, and this is only another one of (unfortunately) many instances of the mistake which sculptors make in this country in attempting to design their own pedestals instead of putting them, as is universally done in France, into the hands of an architect who has had a special training in the matter both of scale in details and profile of mouldings.*

Inside the Academy walls we find the central position in the octagon hall occupied by another memorial work of Mr. Onslow Ford's, the seated statue of Professor Huxley, an exceedingly forcible work in regard to the head, and as to the rest, the sculptor has fortunately had the professorial gown to enable him to give breadth and sculpturesque treatment to the costume, and to escape the usual difficulty of modern costume. At the best, the production of full-size realistic portrait figures is but a poor employment for the art of sculpture, but this is one of the most satisfactory recent examples of it.

Among the ideal subjects which form the most fitting employment for sculpture, the best work in the octagon room, and one of the best of the year, is Mr. Colton's life-size alto-relief "The Crown of Love," which combines the three qualities of decorative line and composition, powerful modelling, and poetic suggestiveness; the face of the man is the weakest part of it, but this is not so perceptible in the profile view as seen in front. The modelling of the female figure rather suggests the influence of Stevens, but is none the worse for that. Mr. Wade's "Death" is also a work of poetic feeling, though weaker in design than the last-named; it represents Death as a winged youth who cuts the bands which attach a burden to the back of an aged man, and is welcomed with a look of thankfulness; not a commonplace reading of the subject certainly, but the head of the Death figure is weak and lacking in nobility. Miss Moore's very graceful fancy, "At the Gates of the Past," we noticed when it appeared here as a work in plaster; we are glad to welcome in its bronze edition, though still thinking the figure a little too serpentine in its curves. "The Kiss of Time," a group to form a fragment of a tomb, by Mr. Derwent Wood, is little more than a sketch, but a fine one, and worth working out more fully and on a life size scale. In regard to life-like action and power of modelling there is nothing in the exhibition superior to Mr. Swan's "Puma and Macaw"—perhaps nothing equal to it; Mr. Swan is the English Barye; though of course one cannot put animal sculpture on a level with human subjects, as a matter of intellectual interest.

In the lecture-room the most important work is Mr. Brock's very fine monument to Lord Leighton; it is called rather inaccurately "Tomb of Lord Leighton," which of course it is not, though adopting the old Renaissance sarcophagus form. The figure of Leighton, with beautifully modelled head and the drapery severely treated in nearly straight lines, reclines on the top of the sarcophagus, the convex under-side of which is decorated with conventional foliage carving after the Italian manner, but rather broader and freer in treatment than we usually find in Renaissance examples; below this is a square-lined plinth on which is relieved an inscription panel, and at the two ends are seated figures, the one symbolising Painting the other Sculpture; the latter bears a model of one of Leighton's sculptures, "The Sluggard." These figures are not great, not Michelangelesque, so to speak, but they are very graceful in line, and contrast well with the remainder of the monument, which is to be executed in marble and bronze for St. Paul's Cathedral. Did the sculptor design the architectural details? If so, he understands that part of the business better than most of his craft; there is nothing to complain of here, at all events.

We cannot find very much satisfaction from the other works in the centre of the floor. Mr. Walker's Adam and Eve—"And They Were Afraid"—is wanting in style and dignity of conception. Mr. Pomeroy's "The Spearman" is an original and very cleverly-modelled figure of a nude man, in a rather contorted attitude and with his feet close together, preparing to throw a spear; perhaps the point of the action is that he is in a position in which it is difficult to make a throw at all, but at all events there is a weak look about it, and it cannot be called an interesting work. Mr. Pegram's "Fortune" is a large female figure which does not impress one further than as being a fine healthy woman; there is no special character about the work. Mr. Gilbert's contribution is a baptismal memorial font, a bronze pedestal and cover with an alabaster bowl; the bronze work shows all that restless originality of form and detail which characterises Mr. Gilbert's metal work, but it is rather a question whether it is effective in proportion to its cleverness, and whether a little more classic restraint of line would not be an advantage. The alabaster bowl is modelled in a lumpy manner, as if the desire were to evade definite form and only give that general roughness of surface which the same sculptor set the example of in parts of his Shaftesbury fountain, and which has been largely imitated since; it is novel (or was when it was started), and produces an effect of freedom of handling, but is it not a question whether this kind of modelling can properly be called design? The small terminal figure of Christ at the top of the cover, gay with many-coloured enamels, has rather a gimcrack appearance. We cannot help wishing that Mr. Gilbert would let metal work rest for a while, and return to pure sculpture. He reminds us of his powers in this respect by a fine and characteristic head of a boy, a son of Mr. Val Prinsep's, which is exhibited in the same room.

Just behind Mr. Gilbert's font is one of the most original and satisfactory works in the Exhibition, Mr. Frampton's idea of Keats's snake-woman, "Lamia." This is one of those put-together busts in which ivory is used for the flesh portions and bronze for the rest; we do not like this kind of work as a rule in sculpture, but it seems rather to suit the weird character of the present subject. Mr. Frampton's Lamia has a small head with hair done up in nets so as to form an odd-looking knob on each

* We are glad to see that the art critic of the *Times*, in noticing this monument, has spoken strongly on this point, and on the necessity of employing an architect on the design of a pedestal. This is a new line for the *Times* to take; but better late than never.

side of the head, which adds to its uncanny appearance; a very long neck is in keeping with the idea of the character; the decorative effect is heightened by some blue stones inlaid in the headdress and on the bosom of the dress. This is really an original conception. So, though in a less striking manner, is Mr. Drury's bronze bust "The Prophetess of Fate," a thin intellectual head of very marked character, with a far-off musing expression; her hands hold a glass sphere, in allusion no doubt to the old superstition (used by Rossetti in "Rose Mary") of a magic glass sphere in which future events could be seen.

It is strange what a change there is in the subjects ranged along the walls of the lecture-room, since the days of the dreary rows of busts which old exhibition-goers well remember. The smaller sculpture exhibits nowadays are full of new and original fancies, sometimes very interesting, apart from mere modelling. We have only space to mention, among these, Miss Steele's back for a silver hand-mirror; Mr. Lucchesi's bronze head, "A Sentinel," in a very picturesque helmet; the same sculptor's fine poetic figure "The Myrtle's Altar," which is here in bronze, we described fully when it was exhibited in plaster—no one should pass it over; Miss Steele's "Alms-dish" with angels in prayer modelled in relief around the rim; Mr. Fehr's powerful bust of William Morris; Mr. Onslow Ford's expressively-modelled head of Mr. Wolfram Onslow Ford; Mr. Fisher's table-centre, or whatever it is meant for, a boat-like silver dish decorated with enamel and with figures of Venus and a mermaid; and Mr. Reynold-Stephens's beautiful little statuette of "Guinevere and the nestling," one of the decorative order of statuettes, apparently bronze heightened with silver, and with the face and hands distinguished not by a different material, but a different surface-finish. The small hawks perched at equal intervals round the base on which the figure stands form a charming incident in this very pretty and fanciful bit of work.

NOTES.

An Amendment to the Housing Bill.

THE amendment which Lord Edward Fitzmaurice succeeded in inserting in the Housing of the Working Classes Bill in Committee this week is of the first importance in regard to rural districts. It empowers a County Council to take in hand the rehousing question, if it is not taken up by a District Council, provided a Parish Council desires them to do so. There is no doubt that on these questions the views of County Councils will be broader and more progressive than those of District Councils. A Parish Council is directly in touch with the locality, and if it will not move it is pretty obvious that the householders of the district do not care to exert themselves to improve their conditions. If, however, there is any desire so to do, it will usually be possible to set a Parish Council in motion, and through it bring the matter before a County Council. The point which we regret is that the matter is not left wholly to the Parish and the County. This was suggested in a recent article in this Journal. The entire elimination of the District Council would be advantageous, but we must be thankful for what we can get from Parliament, and the amendment in question is a distinct step in the right direction.

The Architects' Benevolent Society.

As the Architects' Benevolent Society has now been in existence for fifty years, the occasion has been marked by the issue of a circular letter to members of the architectural profession, signed jointly by the President of the Institute of Architects (who is *ex-officio* President of the Architects' Benevolent Society) and by Mr. Percivall Currey, the Hon. Secretary to the Society, urging on the profession the claims of the Society on their support. They regret that the letter has not produced at all the response they had hoped for. We may perhaps assist in drawing attention to the subject by publishing the following extracts from the letter referred to:—

"Roughly estimated, there are some 4,000 architects in active practice to whom the objects of the Society should directly appeal; out of this number there were last year only 298 on the Society's list of annual subscribers.

We trust that the circulation of this fact will bring home to our professional brethren who are not subscribers the inadequacy of the support accorded to the Society by the architectural profession at large. . . .

The arts of peace have their victims, not less deserving of sympathy and aid than the arts of war—and it is to such as these, the victims of poverty and old age, the victims of destitution through ill-health, or death of the bread-winner—the widows and orphans who have been left insufficiently provided for—it is to these that the Society has been quietly and effectively ministering for the last fifty years.

We earnestly hope, therefore, that you will show your appreciation of the work accomplished by the Society in the past by giving it your active and generous support now and in the future, for to whom shall members of our profession look when in distress if not to their more fortunate brethren?"

We do not quite understand the meaning of the reference to "four thousand architects in active practice" to whom the objects of the Society should appeal. If the circular is addressed to all the architects in the kingdom, there should be many more than four thousand; possibly four thousand is the estimated number of successful and prosperous architects, who may be supposed to have money to spare. However that may be, we recommend the appeal to the consideration of our professional readers.

American Engineers in London.

THE holding of the Annual Convention of the American Society of Civil Engineers (their thirty-second) in London is an interesting event both to English and American engineers. At the opening meeting on Monday, when the American visitors received a hearty welcome at the rooms of the Institution of Civil Engineers, the American President, Mr. Wallace, read an opening address in the course of which, after some picturesque references to Noah and other ancient constructors—Joseph, "who achieved success in connexion with grain warehouses and irrigation works," and Joshua, "who utilised his engineering talents in the overthrow of Jericho by means of the theory of rhythmic oscillations" (this is a sadly rationalistic age!)—he made some remarks as to the respective qualities or differences of American and English engineers. He said it was poor engineering to construct works so massive and with such a surplus of strength and solidity that the interest on the original amount invested far exceeded the cost of repairs, renewals, and interest on a differently designed work that would perform a similar service. In this he thought the engineers of the Old World could learn from those of the New. On the other hand, in the construction of works of a permanent nature, so as to reduce the cost of operation, maintenance, and renewal, the New World could learn from the Old. Is there not something more to be said than this? Have not American engineers, in books of their own, candidly admitted that the American practice was to build a railway as cheaply as possible at first, to see whether it would pay, before bringing it up to the best level of permanent construction? Have we not read only lately that the practice of American locomotive building is not to spend too much on excellence and finish of structure, because a new type will be wanted before the engine is worn out? Under such a theory it is not surprising that we hear of so many failures of American railway bridges, that the insurance offices will not take the lives of the travelling Post-Office officials, and that the breakdown of an engine from a heated bearing is a regular and recognised incident in American magazine stories. We prefer our own system of the best work everywhere on railways, and we hope the Americans will be converted to it. Mr. Wallace made a wise remark to the effect that it was not necessarily true that mathematical ability was a fundamental requisite to success in the engineering profession, "for it often happened that the person in whom it existed was deficient in other qualities." The successful engineer, besides being a mathematician, must, he said, have "the ability to observe natural phenomena correctly, and form a mental picture of things in their proper relations." A good example is the story of George Stephenson, when he was driven over a district for a new railway, and was warned that he must not judge of the streams by their then state—in winter they were wide and deep torrents—"Pooh!" he replied, "Don't tell me; didn't I see the bridges?"

Another Boiler Explosion.

THE Board of Trade Report on another boiler explosion has just been issued. The boiler was used for warming a Wesleyan Sunday school at Moseley, Birmingham, and consisted of twenty horizontal wrought-iron tubes 4 ft. 6 in. long and 3 in. in external diameter. These tubes were arranged in a circle so as to form a horizontal cylinder, and were divided into three groups (of seven, seven, and six tubes respectively); the heating-pipes were also in three sections, the first being connected with the flow from the No. 1 group in the boiler and with the return to the No. 2 group, the second with the flow from No. 2 and with the return to No. 3, and the third with the flow from No. 3 and with the return to No. 1. The water was thus designed to circulate throughout the boiler. A safety-appliance, consisting of a lead diaphragm and stopper, was fitted to *one* of the groups of pipes in the boiler, and a small fire was kept burning during the week in which the explosion occurred. The result of the inquiry showed that the fire was too small to maintain the circulation of the water, and that ice consequently formed in one or more of the heating-pipes at some distance from the boiler. Soon after the fire was made up on

Saturday, February 10, 1900, the explosion occurred, wrecking the floor over the boiler and seriously injuring the attendant. One of the tubes forming the boiler had burst; this tube was not in the group to which the safety-appliance was attached. It is clear that the pressure throughout the apparatus must have been very unequal, otherwise the appliance would have given way. The circumstances attending this explosion are certainly curious, and the inquiry does not appear to have thrown much light on the matter.

Electricity Supply in Paris.

M. LAFFARGUE recently published a complete and interesting account of the electricity supply companies in Paris in *l'Industrie Électrique*. It seems that there is even greater variety of design in the Paris stations than in the London ones. Every company seems to generate and supply electricity by a different method and at a different pressure. Electric lighting on a commercial scale began in Paris about 1890. The companies obtained concessions, burdened, however, with various heavy charges and limited to only eighteen years. The city was divided roughly into sections, some of which overlap slightly, and only one company is at work in each. In addition there are a few small municipal stations supplying the Hotel de Ville, the markets, &c. The Compagnie Edison distributes at 120 volts on a three-wire system. They are at present building a large generating station at St. Denis, outside the city boundaries, and intend supplying their substations from it by means of high tension direct current at 2,200 volts. The Place Clichy distributes on a five-wire direct current system at 110 volts. It is very similar to that in use at Manchester. They are also building an outside station at Asnières, but will generate and transmit electric power in the form of three-phase alternating currents at a pressure of 5,000 volts. At the substations it will be converted into direct current by means of rotary converters. The Société d'Éclairage distributes on a two-wire direct current system. It has an outside station at St. Ouen, and uses both high-pressure continuous and two-phase alternating current to transmit the energy generated. Some of the dynamos of this company are driven by de Laval steam turbines. The Champs Elysées supplies single-phase alternating current by means of house transformers, and finds great difficulty in keeping up with the demand made on it. It will be seen that the Paris electricians are as far off "standardisation" as we are in this country. The figures given tempt one to conclude that it really does not matter very much what system you adopt in order to convert the energy in the coal into light, the final economies are much the same in all cases.

Lessons in Electrical Engineering.

WE may draw attention to the series of articles entitled "Lessons in Modern Electrical Engineering" which is commenced in our "Student's Column" this week. Ten years ago we devoted a series of articles, in the same part of the paper, to the principles and methods of electrical supply for lighting and power. But electricity is a new science which at present is constantly subject to improvements and new discoveries, and we believe that a series of articles bringing the subject up to the present date will be found exceedingly useful to architects, who have in these days to come into contact with electricity almost at every turn in their work.

Exhibition of Works in Wood.

THE Carpenters' Company announce an important exhibition of works in wood to be held in Carpenters' Hall in June next year. The works for which prizes are offered will include models of "ordinary roofs" (from the context this appears to mean roofs without principals), trussed roofs, bridges, centering, and shoring—all included under Division I. Division II. will include models of ornamental carpentry, combining architectural or picturesque effect with strength and economy of material. Division III. includes models or specimens of joinery of various specified types; Division IV., Cabinet-making; Division V., Carving; Division VI., Carving for competitors under eighteen years of age; Division VII., Carving for amateurs only. A special prize of 20*l.* will be offered for the best corner cupboard in hard wood. The Carpenters' Company will award a gold medal for the best exhibit in Divisions I. and II. irrespective of class; a gold medal for the best in Division III., and a gold medal for the best carving exhibited (if of sufficient merit), irrespective of Division and Class. There is also to be a Loan Exhibition of carving, old or historic furniture, architectural or founder's models, and any other objects illustrating the arts of joinery or carving. This promises, if adequately supported, to be a most interesting exhibition. Intending competitors can obtain all information from Mr. Stanton W. Preston, Carpenters' Hall, London Wall.

Clifford's Inn.

IN giving judgment recently in the suit of Smith *v.* Kerr, Mr. Justice Cozens-Hardy held that the conveyance of Clifford's Inn of the year 1618, under which alone the property is held, negatives the idea of private ownership, but proves a dedication to public or charitable purposes, and declared that so much of the property comprised in the deed as is now vested in the trustees is subject to a trust for charitable purposes, and cannot therefore be disposed of by the present sixteen members of the Inn for their own personal benefit. The indenture of feoffment made on March 29, 1618, between the Earl of Cumberland, Lord Clifford, Nicholas Sulyard, the Principal, and twelve members (described as "Rules") of the House, with others, conveyed the property in trust for 600*l.*, subject to a yearly rent of 4*l.* Clifford's Inn, a dependency of the Inner Temple, has its origin in the residence of the Barons de Clifford, ancestors of the Earls of Cumberland. On February 24, 3rd Edward II., the king granted, for one penny's service, to Robert, son of Roger, de Clifford,

"that messuage . . . next the Church of St. Dunstan-in-the-West . . . which was sometimes Malculines de Herley, and came to the hands of Edward I. by reason of certain debts which the said Malculines was bound . . . to our said father."

In 18th Edward III. Robert's widow leased the premises at 10*l.* per annum to some "*apprenticii de banco*," supposed by Dugdale to be lawyers belonging to the Common Pleas. Under the Act (1829) for rebuilding St. Dunstan Church a part of the Inn was taken for 5,000*l.*, the money being expended upon new buildings and the improvement of certain houses and chambers in the Inn. Over the passage leading to the hall, which retains some fine old coloured glass, are the initials and date "P.W.M., 1767." In the thoroughfare between the screens and the buttery, and elsewhere, may be seen the coat-arms of the house—checquy, or and azure, a fess gules besanté sable within a bordure of the third. Coke (1571) and Selden (1602) were admitted of the Inn. The hall, rebuilt in 1618, is chiefly notable as being the place wherein sat Sir Matthew Hall, Sir Orlando Bridgman, then Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and other judges, to adjudicate upon claims relating to property destroyed in the Great Fire.

The Ranger's House, Greenwich Park.

TWO years ago the gardens of the Ranger's House were added to Greenwich Park and opened to the public. The gardens are well timbered with tropical trees, and include some cedar trees on the lawns in front of the house. The London County Council lately agreed to an estimate of 5,000*l.* submitted by their Finance Committee for the purchase of the house, together with 2 acres of adjoining land, with a view to converting it into a shelter and refreshment house. The Ranger's House, fronting Chesterfield-walk, was, it seems, formerly known as Chesterfield, and afterwards as Brunswick, House, and was taken for the Princess Sophia of Gloucester, a niece of King George III., who in 1816 had been appointed Ranger of the Park, and resided there until her death on November 29, 1844. It is said that Frederick, Prince of Wales first met his bride, Augusta of Saxe-Gotha, upon the balcony. Queen Caroline, when Princess of Wales, lived, 1806-10, as Ranger of the Park, at the adjoining Montague House—pulled down in 1815—which, with Brunswick House and the house which was the early home of General Wolfe, had been built before 1694 by one Andrew Snape, according to the recital of a lease made of Brunswick House in that year to Nicholas Lock. The last-named house was taken in 1753 by Philip, fourth Earl of Chesterfield, who occupied it during many years as a country seat. In 1807, Augusta, Dowager Duchess of Brunswick, mother of the Princess Caroline, bought the remainder of the lease from General Hulse, son of Sir Edward Hulse, Bart.

The Academy Soirée.

THE Annual Soirée of the Royal Academy, which was held on Tuesday evening, seemed to be even more largely attended than usual, the staircase between 9.30 and 10.0 presenting the spectacle of a compact mass of people moving slowly up step by step. The guests were received by Sir E. Poynter at the entrance into the Octagon Hall. The band of the Royal Artillery gave a series of splendid performances in the lecture-room, and refreshments attained a higher standard than is usually found at "crushes" of this nature. No public body does this kind of thing in better style than the Royal Academy. Visitors find an additional interest in the fact that the *penetralia* of the Academy are thrown open, and they can inspect the council-room and library and the paintings and other works of art, often of special historical interest, contained in these and other rooms.

LETTER FROM PARIS.

THE Committee of the fifth International Congress of Architects, to be held at Paris from July 29 to August 4, has decided that an exhibition of original drawings by architects shall be held at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts during the holding of the Congress. The Committee specially invites drawings likely to interest the general public, such as picturesque views and perspectives, drawings of façades and interiors, or old original drawings by nineteenth-century architects and earlier.

The Pope has, on the occasion of the unveiling of the now completed dome of the Sacré Cœur at Paris, honoured the architect of the building, M. Rauline, with the distinction of Commander of St. Gregory, and MM. Chaux and Morot, his collaborators, with the grade of Chevaliers of the same order.

The Académie des Beaux-Arts has awarded the Prix Lambert, of the value of 12,000 francs, to M. Charles Girault, the architect of the Petit Palais on the Champs Elysées. This prize is intended to honour the architect of the best artistic work erected in Paris, and the voting was unanimously in favour of the work of M. Girault.

The first official trial of the working of the new Metropolitan railway at Paris was made a few days ago on the portion of the line running from the Porte de Vincennes to the Bastille. The trial was reported as being perfectly satisfactory, various speeds up to 50 kilomètres per hour having been run with safety. The official inauguration will take place on July 14, when a much larger portion of the line will have been completed.

The third Congress of "Habitations à Bon Marché" held several interesting meetings in the Palais des Congrés at the Exhibition from June 18 to June 21. The meetings were presided over by M. Jules Siegfried, late Minister of Commerce and Industry, assisted by a large number of professional men and philanthropists. The various subjects discussed will be brought up again at the meetings of the International Congress of Architects to be opened at Paris on July 29 next. Visits were made to the branch of the Exhibition at Vincennes, where a number of various types of economical dwelling-houses are exhibited by the French and foreign sections.

The Report has now been sent in by the three experts commissioned to inquire into the cause of the fire at the Théâtre Français, but the Report concludes that it is impossible to determine the cause or causes of this fire. The experts have been unable to determine whether the fire was due to electricity or to malevolence, but they have put aside a certain number of suppositions first brought up, especially that attributing the fire to the bad state of the heating apparatus. They admit that the electric installation was in a bad state, but as there was no current at the time they cannot render electricity responsible. The Report, however, decides that the administration of the theatre deserves serious blame with regard to the general theatre-service and the following of the regulations. When the fire broke out there was no person in the building capable of dealing with a fire; the *concierge* of the theatre was alone present, and it was not in his duties to lower the iron curtain or work the hydrants; and it also stated that several of the iron doors were in a very unsatisfactory condition, that, in fact, the theatre was entirely unguarded and unprepared in case of an outbreak of fire.

The Exhibition may now be said to be quite complete as far as exhibitors and the public are concerned, and there is now no risk of visitors from a distance finding any buildings or exhibits incomplete. In the afternoon of each day the whole Exhibition is in full working order as regards machinery and exhibits, and in the evening the electric-lighting, which up to a few days ago was quite insufficient, renders the grounds interesting to walk through. The Palais de l'Electricité and the Château d'Eau are in full working order, and on several nights per week, when fully illuminated, are well worth seeing. Despite some trouble between the administration and the exhibitors, it has been decided to keep the buildings open and the exhibits uncovered until seven instead of six p.m. It may be interesting to know that the total amount of capital formed for the use of companies and syndicates working the forty-six unofficial important "attractions" or shows in the Exhibition grounds is 46½ million francs; some of these shows, which have been arranged in a very decorative and sometimes artistic manner as regards the buildings they occupy, are, however, not doing anything like the business necessary to pay. There are too many by far of these attractions, which profit the Exhibition only by the large sums which have been paid over for the grant of the ground occupied. The immense Globe Céleste appears at present to be the most unfortunate of these. For some reason not yet clear it was officially closed to the public after the first reception on the opening day. The Globe and the building supporting it are certainly constructed on very bold lines, but are possibly as strong as any of the other show-buildings. It seems unfortunate that the lower portion of the building has been constructed of the same system of iron and cement as employed for the footbridge which gave way so disastrously a few weeks ago, and that the architect of this building was the architect of the bridge. But it is probable that after careful examination and testing any present doubt will be removed, and the interesting show opened duly to the public.

One of the latest official attractions is the Palais des Illusions, opened a few days ago. The architect, M. Hénard, the architect of the Palais de l'Electricité, has himself imagined this attraction, composed of a large octagonal room under the Palais de l'Electricité, decorated in a luxurious fashion by M. Almeros, sculptor, and covered with large mirrors on every surface. When the complete darkness of the room is dissipated by a multitude of various coloured electric lamps of changing colours the effect of colour-decoration and the impression of extended space is startling.

The Municipality of Paris has since the last few days been in possession of a new monumental work of great merit—the equestrian statue of Washington presented to Paris and to France by a committee of American ladies. On Thursday last week it was inaugurated at the Place d'Iena. It is considered in Paris to be a work reflecting great honour upon its sculptor, Mr. Daniel French. This inauguration will be soon followed by another, that of the monument to Pelletier and Caventon, who introduced the use of quinine in modern therapeutics. The monument, by M. Lormier, represents the two chemists standing side by side, each clad in the gown of the faculty. This solemn group, which is to be erected on the Boulevard St. Michel, will probably be rather a puzzle to the public, and certainly seems a little too important for the occasion. Its proper place would be in the Ecole de Pharmacie.

Unfortunately, "statue-mania" is on the increase in Paris, and there will presently be no more room left for monuments. Already the basin surrounded with flowers in the Place St. Augustin has disappeared to make way for the erection of the equestrian statue of Jeanne d'Arc by M. Dubois; in the Place Malesherbes a similar bit of garden ornament, arranged by the late M. Alphand, has been displaced to make room for the monument to Dumas *fils*; and in the Place de la Madeleine it is proposed to erect a statue to Jules Simon (who formerly lived there) in place of one of the graceful white marble fountains erected in 1809 from the designs of Davioud. These posthumous honours are beginning to be regarded by the public with some consternation.

The last vestiges of Falguière's colossal model of the statue of Liberty, which was felt to be undecorative and out of place, have been removed from the Panthéon, and it is now proposed to decorate this portion of the interior with tapestries, until some work of art is produced which seems worthy to occupy the situation. The friezes by Puvis du Chavannes, which form the finish of his great painting here, are now completed. His pupils, under the able direction of M. Cazin, have scrupulously copied the cartoons left by the great artist as far as complete, and M. Cazin is himself putting the last touches to them. The cartoons themselves will be preserved in the Louvre.

Notwithstanding the promises of the Direction des Beaux Arts it is evident that the Théâtre Français will not be ready before the end of the year. The provisional decoration of the new auditorium has been entrusted to M. Jambon, who will have among other things to produce a new ceiling painting to replace that by Mazerolle. M. Guillaume Dubufe's ceiling in the foyer has not been injured by the fire, but the framing of the ceiling, composed of gilt medallions, has been a good deal injured, and a new decorative design will have to be carried out for this portion.

M. Pascal, architect to the National Library, has made a restoration of the celebrated Cabinet des Médailles of Louis XV., and intends to collect here all the documents, furniture, and objects of art belonging to the State, which formerly made the contents of the "Cabinet du Roy," and of which several of the pieces of furniture are at present on view in the Centennial Exhibition. The walls of this apartment will be decorated with paintings by masters of the eighteenth century which are now scattered in various apartments in the portion of the Library towards the Rue Richelieu.

M. Trouillebert, a talented painter and a pupil of Corot, has just died, in his seventieth year. He was the author of many landscapes in a style very nearly approaching those of his celebrated master. Twenty years ago he became rather celebrated in consequence of a singular incident, which served to shake rather roughly the pretended infallibility of art-critics and experts. Alexandre Dumas had bought for 12,000 francs a picture by Corot, of which he was very proud, and which was admired by artists and amateurs. One day Trouillebert, happening to see this picture, recognised it as a work painted by himself under the title "Fontaine des Gabourets," and sold at the time for 100 francs to a picture-dealer. He brought an action, gained it, and obtained the right to inscribe his name on the picture, which, being proved not to be by Corot, immediately lost its market value; but the incident gained Trouillebert a tardy recognition and reputation which but for this he would probably never have obtained.

We have to record also the death, at the age of twenty-eight, of the painter Maurice Vezoux, pupil of MM. Bonnat and Albert Maignan. He exhibited in the Salon of 1899 a picture entitled "Fontaine de Juilly" which gained him an honourable mention.

COMPETITION FOR THE NEW DOCK OFFICES, LIVERPOOL.

THE competition instituted by the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board for their new offices has been confined to Liverpool architects, but merits full notice on account of the importance of the scheme. The site is now occupied by the almost useless George's Dock. This it is proposed to fill up, and part of it is being sold to the Corporation of Liverpool, while the remainder—nearly three acres—will be used for the new offices and for street improvements adjoining them. Brunswick-street will be continued across the side of the dock and will form an almost direct approach to the landing-stage. The north-west frontage of the offices will abut on this street. Mann Island curves around the south-east, south, and south-west frontages; and a new street will be formed along the north-east side. The old George's Baths, which lie between the south-west front of the proposed building and the river, will probably be pulled down, as well as other old buildings which lie along the riverward side of Mann Island. If the ground is thus cleared, the new offices will be a conspicuous feature in the view from the river, and in any case they will be the first buildings seen by the persons coming from the landing-stage.

One would have thought that a competition for a building on such a site and estimated to cost over a quarter of a million would have been thrown open to all the architects of the country. It appears, however, that the members of the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board thought differently, and their decision has at any rate prevented a great number of architects from wasting time on the matter. Copies of the instructions were sent, we believe, to thirteen firms, and ten designs were sent in response to the invitation. According to an evidently inspired article in the *Liverpool Courier* of Saturday last, "a special committee of the Dock Board, assisted by their architectural adviser, Mr. A. Waterhouse, R.A.," awarded the premiums; but, it is added, "the board have reserved to themselves full power of proceeding with any of the premiated designs or with none of them;" and again, "no decision has yet been taken as to the adoption of any of the designs for the actual building."

The three premiated designs are exhibited

in the News Room at the Exchange. Whether they comply with the instructions issued to architects or not, we are unable to say, as in the absence of the manager-secretary of the board we could not obtain a copy of these instructions. Perhaps the result would have been the same if he had been in attendance, as we were informed that no copies of the instructions had yet been given to outsiders, as they contained much information of a character not usually contained in competition-instructions.

The first premium of 300*l.* has been awarded to the design by Messrs. Briggs & Wolstenholme, of 3, Lord-street, and Messrs. F. B. Hobbs & Arnold Thornely, of 14, Castle-street. Two points about this design strike the observer very forcibly; the first is the simplicity of the plan, and the second the architectural character of the exterior. It may be safely said, however, that if Messrs. Norman Shaw and Francis Doyle had not designed the offices now being built for the Royal Insurance Company in Liverpool, Messrs. Briggs, Wolstenholme, Hobbs & Thornely's design for the Dock offices would not have been what it is. The resemblance is as striking as that between Lockwood & Mawson's design for the Bradford Town Hall and Wm. Burges's design for the Law Courts in the Strand, and that is saying a great deal.

The planning of this design is in nearly every respect better than in the other premiated designs. Part of the site near the river is utilised as a garden, and the building itself is an almost exact square, but with a large part of the south corner cut off at an angle of 45 deg. The two complete sides are each about 260 ft. long. The length of the splayed side is approximately equal to that of each of the adjacent truncated sides. The view from the river will embrace these three sides, and this fact has evidently influenced the planning to a very considerable extent.

The offices are grouped around a large court, which, like the outline of the plan, is pentagonal, three of the angles being right angles and two measuring 135 deg. This court is divided into three long corridors, &c. The principal entrance is in the centre of the splayed side, and from this a wide entrance hall leads to the "central hall" in the centre of the square, and from the central hall two other corridors lead to entrances in the middle of the frontages to Brunswick-street and the new street. The corridors are all at right angles to the fronts from which they are entered, and form a sort of Isle-of-Man arms (or legs) in the plan. The principal staircase is in the middle of the wide corridor between the entrance hall and central hall, and the lavatories, urinals, and water-closets are grouped in two of the three angles formed by the meeting of the three corridors. This arrangement is repeated on all the upper floors, and lends itself admirably to the separation of the different departments and to quick approach to each. It has also the most important advantage of doing away with corridors around the circuit of the building, and this allows the offices to be lit both from the external faces of the building and from the inner courts.

According to the report which accompanied this design, and which appeared in the *Liverpool Courier* last Saturday, the instructions suggested that the building should have six floors in addition to the basement, but the architects claim that they have provided all the accommodation specified, together with a sufficient amount of extra accommodation for future use, on five floors, and they have therefore omitted the sixth story.

The foundations will be taken down to the rock, the depth of which, according to the third premiated design, varies from about 30 ft. to 45 ft. below the level of the basement floor. The net cost of the foundations is estimated at only 13,166*l.*, and the superstructure, at 13½d. per cubic ft., works out to 244,080*l.*

As we have already said, the style of architecture may be fitly described as Norman-Shaw-and-Doylesque. The ground and first stories are built with bands of rusticated masonry, most of the lower windows having semi-circular heads with heavy projecting voussoirs, while those on the first floor are of two lights with square heads and rusticated columns. A moulded string-course surrounds the building above these windows. The second and third stories are grouped together, and have Ionic columns, rusticated in the lower parts, and crowned with the main cornice, in which the inevitable modillions are the most conspicuous feature. Large segmental pediments occur on all the principal fronts above the cornice. On the splayed side there is a bald attic story, but on the other sides are balustrades and dormers. At each angle of the splay there is an octagonal tower, of similar design to the rest of the building, on the ground and first floors, but different above and somewhat unfortunately breaking the continuity of the building. Above the attic each tower is changed to a circular plan by means of eight pairs of coupled columns, above which rises a dome, and this is crowned by a cupola.

The planning of this design is excellent, and the architectural character is also of a high order, although the rustication of the columns —a mode of ornamentation known by the irreverent as piled-up cheeses and tea-chests— is carried to excess. The sheet of details drawn to ¼-in. scale shows good work, and the perspective, a wash-drawing in Indian ink, admirably illustrates the design.

Messrs. Woolfall & Eccles, 60, Castle-street, have gained the second premium (200*l.*) with a design which, while possessing some good features, is decidedly inferior to that placed first. As in the latter, an entrance is shown in the middle of the splayed side, but it is only the "official entrance." A range of offices is planned fronting the new street on the north-east side of the site, and beyond these, in Brunswick-street and Mann Island, are the two principal entrances, connected by a corridor running straight across the building and parallel with the new street. In the middle the corridor is widened to form an oval hall, around which is the principal staircase. From this hall, and at right angles to the main corridor, a smaller corridor leads to the south-west part of the building, cutting the central court into two parts. On either side of this smaller corridor is a group of conveniences. This arrangement is varied on the third and higher floors, corridors being introduced forming a circuit around the building; some of these are long, narrow, and dark. In the first premiated design the angle formed by the south-west and north-west fronts is a right angle, which is an improvement on the acute angle shown in the other designs.

The authors of this design have a great fondness for small areas for light and air. On the ground floor are two large courts, as already mentioned; on the first floor these are supplemented by two areas about 20 ft. by 30 ft. and one 5 ft. by 10 ft. 6 in. (and 70 ft. high!); on the next floor two more are shown, 20 ft. by 18 ft. 6 in.; on the third floor some of these are enlarged, and two others are added measuring 38 ft. by 12 ft.

The architectural character is marred by lack of proportion. The Corinthian Order is adopted on the principal fronts, and runs through the first, second, and third stories; beside the smaller rusticated "Tuscan" columns of the fourth and fifth stories, the Corinthian Order looks coarse, while these by contrast have a weak and "finicking" appearance. If the main cornice had been surmounted by a single attic story of simple design, the composition would have been much more effective. The ground story and basement are rusticated. A lofty tower is shown above the official entrance in the middle of the splayed side, and is not without merit. Above the cornice of the Corinthian Order, for a height equal to about twice its breadth, it is quite plain except for the clock-faces. Groups of sculpture at the four angles mask the conversion into an octagon, and the four principal faces of the octagonal story have each two Ionic columns with segmental pediment, on the top of which stands an urn. Behind the urns, curves and scrolls lead up to a pedestal, on which stand four Atlantes bearing a sphere.

The third premium has been awarded to Mr. James H. Cook, of the firm of Messrs. Thos. Cook & Sons, 12, St. George's-crescent. In this the "Rates Dues and Post Entry" department occupies the centre of the building on the ground floor, practically the whole of the site on this and the basement floors being covered by the buildings. This arrangement affords a good position for an important department and allows ready access to it, but involves an immense amount of waste space in the basement, and also renders the location of the conveniences a difficult matter. One group of conveniences is placed to one side of the central offices, and above it are five more stories of conveniences, with the kitchen (of all rooms!) on the top. The remaining conveniences, five stories high, are boldly placed as the central feature (about 76 ft. wide) of the north-east front. Such a waste of good light and frontage for offices is not commendable.

The external design is French Renaissance in character with high-pitched Mansard roofs, the detail being of a rather coarse type, but the composition hangs well together. The principal entrance is in the middle of the splayed front, a loggia being formed with piers and three semi-circular arches. At each side of this central feature there is a projecting pavilion, and beyond these, at the extremities of the splayed side, are circular towers, octagonal in the upper parts, and crowned with domes. A lofty flèche rises from the roof over the principal entrance bay.

Of the three designs exhibited, we certainly think that the best has been placed first, and as this is certainly a good and economical design, it may have been the best submitted, but whether the second and third premiated designs are worthy of the honours they have gained is a point that the public of Liverpool, as well as architects generally, and the competing architects in particular, would like to have had an opportunity of considering. A competition of this importance ought not to be settled in "huggermugger," like the burial of Polonius, but openly. We are not even told that the assessor's decision has been adopted by the Board; it is simply said that he "assisted" them. His report, we are informed, will not be published, and the rejected designs will not be exhibited side by side with those accepted. It is surprising that a public body of the status of the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board should have conducted a competition in this manner. The assessor's decision ought to have been announced, and every design ought to have been exhibited together with the report accompanying it. Surely, if Mr. Waterhouse had exerted his influence, he could have induced the Board to agree to such an exhibition, which is not only an act of courtesy to the competitors, but a sign that the promoters of the competition have nothing to fear from publicity.

THE ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION:

THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL EXCURSION.

ARRANGEMENTS for the annual excursion of the Architectural Association, from Monday, July 23, to Saturday, July 28, are practically complete. The headquarters will be at Bury St. Edmunds, and accommodation has been secured at the "Angel Hotel," opposite the gateway into the abbey grounds.

According to *Architectural Association Notes*, "the last excursion to Bury was in 1884, but the coming one will not be exactly on the lines of that year, as the Committee feel it is only right to select buildings that will, as far as possible, illustrate the prevailing phase of thought and design, but amongst places to be visited we may enumerate the following:—

Pakenham New or Dower House, a quaint Dutch gabled building.

Ixworth, a late church.

Bardwell Hall, a Tudor grange.

Stowlangtoft, a very fine late church with some Jacobean almhouses near, and a fine eighteenth century house in the neighbourhood.

Moyns Park, a large Elizabethan mansion.

Clare, a very fine church in a small town, full of good domestic work.

Mildenhall, a small market town with interesting houses and a splendid late church.

Icklingham, a decayed and rare article, an unrestored church.

West Stow, a quaint decaying gatehouse and cloister.

Hengrave Hall and Church, of which we need only say that everybody should see them.

Space is, however, limited, and we can hardly do more than mention names of fame—such as Long Melford, Kentwell, Lavenham, Hawstead, Coldham, and Rushbrooke."

PRIZE DESIGN FOR MIDDLE-CLASS VILLAS.—At an Eisteddfod, held recently at West Kirby, Mr. Edward Brain was awarded the gold medal and certificate for his design for a pair of semi-detached middle-class residences, cost not exceeding 400*l.* each. The adjudicators were Messrs. H. W. Keef and E. Ware, both of Liverpool. Mr. Brain was for some time engaged as an assistant in the office of Messrs. Grayson & Ould, of 31, James-street. In addition to the above award, Mr. Brain has received an offer of a commission from the chairman to execute his design at West Kirby.—*Liverpool Post.*

THE BRITISH INSTITUTE OF CERTIFIED CARPENTERS.

THE dinner, which was postponed owing to the death of the late President, Professor Banister Fletcher, took place in the Carpenters' Hall on Saturday, June 30, when upwards of ninety members sat down in the Grand Hall. Professor T. Roger Smith, President, occupied the chair, and in giving the toast of the British Institute of Certified Carpenters said that one great feature of an association of this kind was the advantage of having papers, connected with the trade, read at the meetings and discussed by the members, which produced far more impression than merely reading them at home. By careful observation in travelling at home or abroad, they would be able to impart knowledge to others who had not that advantage. Visiting works of interest was also a great feature: methods of construction could be seen; numerous ideas of architects could be obtained; old work or buildings could be compared with new; and in many ways knowledge would be gained by the members.

Mr. Phillips Fletcher, in reply, said, being a carpenter himself, having served his time at the bench, he considered that all architects should work at a trade, whether it was that of a mason or carpenter; they would be more in touch with the methods adopted by workmen.

Mr. J. D. Macnair, Hon. Treasurer, gave the toast of the "Worshipful Company of Carpenters," and said it was a great honour to the members of the Institute to be able to have the use of the rooms in the Hall and the valuable books in the Library. The Company of Carpenters had most generously supported the Institute in every way.

A member having proposed the health of the President, and thanked him in the name of the Institute for the honour he had done them in accepting the office of President,

The President, in the course of his reply, said he was glad to see that the certificate of the Company was being carried to all parts of the world, and those who held it were all practical craftsmen; this would show everywhere that the Carpenters' Company was fostering and upholding the ancient craft.

Professor Henry Adams responded for the Honorary Fellows, and said it would give him pleasure to read a paper on some future occasion.

Mr. Phillip, of Norwich, responded for the toast of "The Provincial and Colonial Members," proposed by Mr. J. Classon Preston. A programme of vocal and instrumental music by the members brought the evening to a close.

THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

THE usual weekly meeting of the London County Council was held on Tuesday in the County Hall, Spring-gardens, Alderman Dickinson, Chairman, presiding.

Loans.—On the recommendation of the Finance Committee, it was agreed to lend the Poplar District Board 20,000*l.* for electric lighting purposes; the Strand District Board 1,500*l.* for the purchase of motor-vans; the Battersea Vestry 5,147*l.* for street-lighting purposes; the Islington Vestry 6,606*l.* for electric lighting purposes; and the Guardians of Holborn Union 4,490*l.* for works at Mitcham Schools and for drainage works at the infirmary.

Contracts—Retention Money.—The General Purposes Committee brought up the following report:—

"We have had under consideration a memorandum from the Joint Committee on Coroners' Courts and Mortuaries, on the subject of making less stringent standing order No. 195, relating to retention moneys under contracts. The Housing Committee have also made a representation on the subject. Standing order No. 195, we may remind the Council, provides that instead of requiring contractors to furnish securities for the due performance of their contracts, percentages of the amounts of the contracts according to a certain schedule are to be retained by the Council. This schedule, which is somewhat complex, is set out in the standing orders, and it will be seen that the percentage ranges from 20 per cent. in the case of a contract to the amount of 2,000*l.*, to 4 per cent. in the case of a contract to the amount of 500,000*l.* When this percentage of work has been carried out, payment may be made to the extent of 90 per cent. upon the value of the work beyond that percentage, and when half the amount of the contract has been executed payment for all further work is to be made in full. On the completion of the work 50 per cent. of the retention money is to be paid to the contractor, a further 25 per cent. is paid three months, and the final payment six months (or such other period as may be specified in the contract) after the completion of the work. It is urged that the amount of the retention money under this system is more stringent than is necessary to afford the Council reasonable protection, and that in consequence the cost of the Council's work is possibly enhanced; and, after careful consideration, and having had before us reports by the Architect, Engineer, and Solicitor on the subject, we make the following proposals:—

(a) Percentage to be Retained.

We think that instead of the existing complex schedule of percentages, it should be provided that in the case of contracts under 100,000*l.*, payments should be made at the rate of 80 per cent. of the value of the permanent work executed, until the amount due in respect of the contract and remaining unpaid (*i.e.*, the amount of the retention money) is equal to 10 per cent. of the amount of the contract price, after which the full value of the further work certified by the superintending officer should be paid. This proposal, it seems to us, would be advantageous both to the Council and contractors, inasmuch as a simple method of calculation would be substituted for the present scale, which is very confusing; and contractors would be helped in the earlier stages of their work at a time when some of them might, perhaps, require most assistance.

In the case of contracts of 100,000*l.* and upwards, however, the amount of the retention money would be rather larger under the proposed conditions than under those at present in force; and we think, therefore, that in these cases, which seldom arise, special arrangements should be made, and that the proposed scale should not apply.

(b) Duration of Period Between Certificates.

We think it would be convenient if a rule were laid down governing these points, and we suggest that certificates should be given by the superintending officer not oftener than once a month.

(c) Money to be Retained During Period of Maintenance.

We think the present system might be simplified as regards this point by providing that one-half of the retention money shall be paid on completion of the work, and the balance at the expiration of the period of maintenance.

(d) Provision to Meet the Contingency of the Bankruptcy of the Contractor.

The solicitor has suggested that a clause to the effect that all materials and plant of the contractor when brought on the ground should at once become the Council's property, such a clause having generally, when properly framed, been found effectual in the event of bankruptcy. We think the solicitor should be instructed to insert in contracts a clause of the nature he suggests.

We recommend—

(*a*) That the following be a standing order of the Council in place of standing order 195—

In the case of contracts not exceeding 100,000*l.*, instead of requiring the contractors to furnish sureties for the due performance of their contracts, payments shall be made at the rate of 80 per cent. of the value of permanent work executed until the amount due in respect of the contract and remaining unpaid shall be equal to 10 per cent. of the amount of the contract price; after which the full value of the further work certified by the superintending officer shall be paid. In the case of contracts of 100,000*l.* and upwards special arrangements shall be made.

Certificates shall be given by the superintending officer not oftener than once a month.

One-half of the retention money shall be paid on completion of the work, and the balance at the expiration of the period of maintenance.

(*b*) That the solicitor be instructed to insert in the Council's contracts a clause to the effect that all materials and plant of the contractors, when brought on the ground, shall at once become the Council's property."

Recommendation *a* having been agreed to,

Mr. Ward, on *b*, said that some words should be added to the effect that the plant and materials remain the property of the Council only until the end of the contract, and that some plant may be removed from time to time on the order of the surveying officer.

The Chairman of the Committee then agreed to take back recommendation *b*.

Municipal Trading.—The same Committee reported as follows, the recommendation being agreed to:—

"We have had under consideration a letter from the Chairman of the Joint Committee on Municipal Trading, asking if the Council proposes to give any evidence before that Committee. It is somewhat doubtful as to the extent to which the Council's work can be considered as coming within the definition of municipal trading. We think, however, that perhaps two sections of the Council's work—viz., (1) the management of tramways and (2) the provision of artizans' dwellings, might come within the scope of the Joint Committee's inquiry, and in connexion with which evidence might be given on behalf of the Council. We have accordingly given instructions for a reply to that effect to be sent to the Chairman of the Joint Committee. We recommend that the course taken be approved."

Asylums.—The Asylums Committee reported that some of their members had privately visited Continental and American asylums, and had obtained much information as to the systems prevailing abroad for the treatment and housing of lunatics. Before reporting upon any proposals as to fresh accommodation, however, the Committee thought an official deputation should visit the American and Canadian asylums, in reference to a resolution adopted by the Council some time ago. It was proposed that the deputation should comprise three members of the Committee, together with the assistant-clerk of the Committee, the asylums' engineer, and one of the medical superintendents. They would probably be absent from England about six weeks, at an estimated cost of something under 1,000*l.*

Mr. Benn moved to refer the recommendation back, on the ground that information and experience to be placed at the Council's service by members of the Council should be collected at their own expense.

Sir A. Arnold seconded the amendment.

After discussion the Council divided, when the voting was equal—52 for the amendment and 52 against. The Chairman then gave a casting vote for the amendment.

Upon the amendment being put as a substantive motion,

Mr. Beachcroft moved to add the following words:—

"That it be an instruction to the Committee that, having regard to the scientific nature of the investigation proposed by the Asylums Committee with regard to asylums for the insane in America and on the Continent, the Council is of opinion that the investigation is one that should be entrusted to one or more experts, and accordingly authorises and instructs the Committee to arrange accordingly with regard to the proposed visit."

Dr. Longstaff seconded the amendment, which was rejected by a show of hands.

The Council then divided on Mr. Benn's amendment as a substantive motion — for referring back, 50; against, 54.

The amendment was consequently defeated.

Mr. Benn inquired what was now the position of the matter.

The Chairman: As the Council have now refused both to accept the Report and to refer it back to the Committee, the result is that nothing has been done. The Committee can bring the matter up again if they like.

Tramway Purchase.—The meeting having been made special, the Council adopted proposals of the Highways Committee for the compulsory purchase of the undertakings of the London, Deptford, and Greenwich Tramways Company and of the South London Tramways Company.

Improvements.—The annual list of county improvements proposed by the Improvements Committee included the widening of Mansell-street, Whitechapel, at an estimated cost of 102,000*l.*, the widening of Central-street, St. Luke's, at an estimated cost of 81,250*l.*, and the widening of Brixton-road, between Cranmer-road and Prima-road, at an estimated cost of 10,800*l.* The Committee recommended that application should be made to Parliament for the necessary powers, and that the creation of new interests meanwhile in the property proposed to be acquired should be prohibited by a clause in the Bill. In the case of the Mansell-street improvement it was estimated that the property would cost 75,100*l.*, the works 8,500*l.*, and the rehousing of persons displaced 7,500*l.* With regard to the St. Luke's improvement, 70,750*l.* was put down for the property and 7,000*l.* for works, and in the Brixton-road case the figures were respectively 4,000*l.* for property and 6,800*l.* for works. The Report was adopted.

Tenders.—The Main Drainage Committee recommended, and it was agreed, that the expenditure of 155*l.* be sanctioned for the supply and fixing of new steam-piping and stop-valve at the Abbey Mills pumping-station, and that the offer of Messrs. Stannahs & Knights, Limited, be accepted.

The Inebriates Acts Committee reported that they had received the following tenders for works at Brickhouse Farm, and that they had decided to accept Mr. Wallace's tender:—Robert Wallace, 520*l.*; Potter Bros., 560*l.*; Pink & Moon, 590*l.*; T. Wickens, 598*l.* 10*s.*; F. C. Hyde, 700*l.*

Salaries of Sanitary Inspectors.—The Public Health Committee reported as follows, the recommendation being agreed to :—

"We report, for the information of the Council, that the Local Government Board have sanctioned the appointment of the following Sanitary Inspectors :—Mr. T. Mitchell, Paddington, at a salary of 100*l.* per annum ; Mr. J. W. Cowling, Islington, at a salary of 160*l.* per annum ; Mr. C. H. Johnston, St. Pancras, at a salary of 120*l.* per annum, rising by 10*l.* annually to 150*l.* We consider that the salary of 100*l.* per annum proposed to be paid to Mr. Mitchell by the Vestry of Paddington is inadequate, having regard to the nature and responsibility of the work which devolves upon Sanitary Inspectors under various Acts of Parliament, and, as the Council has to pay one-half of the salaries of such inspectors, we think it may properly express an opinion to the Local Government Board on the subject. We accordingly recommend that a letter be addressed to the Local Government Board expressing the Council's opinion that the salary of 100*l.* per annum proposed to be paid to Mr. T. Mitchell, a Sanitary Inspector appointed by the Paddington Vestry, is inadequate, and stating that the Council hopes that the Board will not in future sanction the appointments of Sanitary Inspectors unless adequate salaries are paid."

Applications under the Metropolis Management and Building Acts Amendment Act, 1878.—The following applications were agreed to on certain conditions :—A side-show in Picturesque England at the London Exhibitions (Mr. A. O. Collard). Screens to be erected in the Queen's Palace at the London Exhibitions (Mr. A. O. Collard). Arrangements in regard to the Lyric Theatre, Shaftesbury-avenue (Messrs. J. G. W. Buckle and A. B. Jackson). Alteration to the roof over the gallery at the Royal Agricultural Hall, Islington (Mr. R. Venner).

Holborn to the Strand Street—Architectural Features.—The Improvements Committee reported as follows :—

"The Council on April 10, 1900, decided to invite eight architects to submit designs on certain specified conditions for the elevations of the buildings proposed to be erected fronting on the Strand and on the crescent road to be formed between Wellington-street and Clement's Inn. The Council further resolved to invite the Royal Institute of British Architects to nominate four of the eight architects in question, and authorised the Improvements Committee to take all necessary steps to give effect to the decision. We at once placed ourselves in communication with the Royal Institute, and at the same time proceeded to consider the qualifications of a large number of architects with a view to nominating four on behalf of the Council. The four who were at first selected by us were the following, placed in alphabetical order :—Messrs. T. G. Jackson, R.A., Mervyn Macartney, E. W. Mountford, and Ernest Runtz. Mr. Jackson informed us that with his present engagements it was not possible for him to accept the nomination, and he added that he deprecated any attempt to treat the Strand frontage on one general design. We accordingly then nominated Mr. Leonard Stokes. He and the other three architects accepted the invitation and the four architects nominated by the Council are, therefore, Messrs. Macartney, Mountford, Runtz, and Stokes. The Royal Institute of British Architects nominated the following in alphabetical order :—Messrs. Reginald Blomfield, Thomas W. Collcutt, Ernest George, and R. Norman Shaw, R.A. The Royal Institute, however, in submitting these names, stated that the fact of their so doing must not be regarded as signifying their approval of the conditions upon which the Council had decided to invite designs, and they renewed the suggestion upon which the Improvements Committee had previously reported fully to the Council—namely, that the authors of the approved elevations should themselves carry out their designs. We communicated with the four architects nominated by the Institute, with the result that the invitations were accepted by Mr. Reginald Blomfield and Mr. Ernest George. Mr. Collcutt informed us that as he could not agree to the condition that the Council would not be under the obligation to employ any of the selected architects to carry out their designs, he must decline the invitation, and Mr. Norman Shaw expressed his regret at being unable to accept the invitation, as he no longer practised as an architect, and had given up active work some three years ago. We informed the Royal Institute of the replies received from the architects nominated by them, and we invited them to nominate two other architects to fill the places of Mr. Collcutt and Mr. Norman Shaw. The Institute, however, informed us that they still disagreed with the conditions made by the Council upon which the designs were to be invited, and that while these conditions were not amended they regretted that they were unable to make further nominations. When the Council, on April 10, decided to invite designs, we reported so fully upon the conditions, and also upon the amendments suggested by the Royal Institute, that we do not see our way to advise the Council to make any further modifications. This being so, we have proceeded to select two other architects to fill the places of Mr. Collcutt and Mr. Norman Shaw. We at first nominated Mr. William Flockhart and Mr. William Young. Mr. Flockhart has accepted the invitation, but Mr. Young has expressed his regret at being unable to do so. We then invited Mr. Aston Webb, A.R.A., but he, too, has declined the invitation. We have accordingly nominated Mr. Henry T. Hare, and he has accepted the invitation. . . .We may add that we have adopted a suggestion made by several of the architects, namely, that the time for sending in the designs should be extended to September 17 next. . . . We have also arranged that the design of each architect shall not be signed but shall be accompanied by a sealed envelope containing the name of the architect submitting the design. . . . ."

Workmen's Trains.

Mr. Dew moved :—

"That it be referred to the Housing of the Working Classes Committee to consider and report what amendments could be introduced into the Government Bill amending the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, in order to obtain additional facilities for workmen on the lines run by the several railway companies having termini in the Metropolis, and as to the advisability of the Government being approached in the matter."

Mr. Taylor seconded the motion.

Mr. Lawson moved an amendment that it should be referred to the Parliamentary Committee to report whether any amendment of the law was necessary.

Mr. Beachcroft seconded the amendment, which was accepted by Mr. Dew, and adopted by the Council.

The Council soon after adjourned.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

THE annual dinner of the Society of Civil and Mechanical Engineers was held on Thursday evening last week at the Frascati Restaurant, Oxford-street, W. Mr. B. Baines Dadley, the President, took the chair, and among those present were the Rev. Thornes Roberts, Col. W. W. Knollys, Professor Ayrton, Professor Sharp, Mr. M. Ende, Mr. E. Terry, Mr. W. N. Twelvetrees, Mr. Holroyd Smith, Mr. E. H. G. Brewster, and Mr. A. S. E. Ackermann (Hon. Secretary).

The Queen and the other members of the Royal Family having been honoured,

Mr. E. Terry proposed "The Army, Navy, and Reserve Forces." In the course of his remarks, he said he thought water-tube boilers might very well be used in torpedo boats. They had been used for some time by the Messageries Maritimes Company with success.

Colonel Knollys responded.

Mr. Holroyd Smith proposed "the Society of Civil and Mechanical Engineers." The present membership, he said, was 114, and he hoped that within a short time that number would be increased to 150. He desired to warn them against dealing with generalities in the papers read at their meetings. Some of the largest societies had fallen into this error, and dealt with first principles and how to carry them into effect instead of dealing with problems. He had heard some of the papers by members of the Society, and he had found that they had not fallen into this error, but had dealt with precise details. He had been struck by the great utility of civil and mechanical engineering in time of war.

Mr. E. H. G. Brewster, in reply, remarked that the Society was established in 1850, and among its first vice-presidents was Mr. Yarrow, the great torpedo-boat builder. The Society had shown good reasons for its existence, and it was useful in very many ways. As an instance of this a young member, associated with the development of some engineering ideas, was diffident in communicating his thoughts to a larger society, but in this he felt absolute freedom. The same remark applied to papers, several of which had been very much sought after. The Society had many traditions, and one was that they originated the idea of visits to engineering works.

Mr. W. N. Twelvetrees proposed "The Kindred Societies." This was, he said, a very wide phrase. There was a Society of Engineers in South Africa, and he had recently had a report of their proceedings. They were naturally not in sympathy with trade unions, which were not intended for the improvement of any mechanical art, but for class purposes.

Professor Ayrton, in reply, said that the name of the kindred societies was legion. The Institute of Electrical Engineers had developed very much during the past few years. The previous day a new electrical railway was inspected, which was the first fully-sized electrical railway in this country ; and another advance was shown by the decisions which had that day been given by a Committee of the House of Commons which had been receiving evidence on Electrical Powers Distribution Bill, under which it was proposed to distribute electrical energy over 3,000 square miles of our country. This scheme would work enormous commercial changes. Twenty-one years ago he lectured at Sheffield on electricity as a motive power, and he recollected a man saying that no electrical machine could possibly be made which he could not stop. In 1857 Robert Stevenson said that electricity as a motive power was entirely out of the question ; but only two or three weeks ago the directors of the District Railway endeavoured to stop an electrical train on the new Central Railway by a powerful locomotive pulling in the opposite direction, but without success—the electric train pulling the locomotive along. We were still somewhat behind in electrical matters, and he strongly advocated the motive power being placed under the carriages, and so doing away with the distinct electrical locomotive.

Mr. Haussen proposed "The President," who replied ; and Professor Sharp gave "The Officers of the Society." This was acknowledged by Mr. Ackermann.

ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETIES.

SHEFFIELD SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS.—In response to an invitation, the architects and surveyors of Sheffield visited York on Saturday last week. The visitors were joined on arrival by members of the council of the local society, who conducted them to the gardens of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society. The Church of the Holy Trinity, Micklegate, was seen, and some of the features of the original Priory Church were outlined. A view of the fine old mansion by Carr, known as Micklegate House, was obtained in passing ; also the stained glass in the churches of St. John and All Saints, North-street. Prior to lunch, which was served at the Clarence Hotel, an opportunity was afforded for sketching in the Museum Grounds the remains of St. Leonard's Hospital, St. Mary's Abbey, and the multangular tower which marks one of the angles of the Roman Wall. The chief feature of the day's programme was an inspection of the Minster. The visitors were there met by Mr. Green, the clerk of works, and under his guidance ascended the scaffolding surrounding the north-western tower, and saw the restoration work now being carried out by Mr. G. F. Bodley, R.A. Bootham Bar was next visited, and, after viewing the Guildhall, St. William's College, and the exterior of the Treasurer's House, the party were entertained to tea at the Clarence Hotel.—*Sheffield Telegraph.*

DEVON AND EXETER ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.—The members of this society made an excursion to Ottery St. Mary on Saturday last week. A visit was first made to Cadhay House, over which they were courteously shown by Mrs. Collin. This is an old mansion, with an inner quadrangle or court with flint and sandstone in alternate squares, resembling the work so frequently to be seen in the churches of East Anglia. The court-yard is entered from four doors, over which are effigies of Henry VIII. and his children, Elizabeth, Mary, and Edward VI. The party then proceeded to Ottery Church, where the Rev. F. B. Dickinson read a paper upon the architectural history of the church. He showed by diagrams its gradual development under Bishops Branscombe and Grandisson, and explained the disposition, so far as known, of the college buildings founded by the latter prelate after purchasing the manor from the Dean and Chapter of Rouen. The addition of the Dorset aisle, with its fan vaulting, was explained partly from the fact that only the nave and north transcept were assigned as a parish church, the remainder of the building being occupied by the college.

THE CENTRAL LONDON RAILWAY.—The Safety Tread Syndicate ask us to mention that their treads have been used on the steps of all stations on the line.

APPLICATIONS UNDER THE LONDON BUILDING ACT.

AT the meeting of the London County Council on Tuesday, the following applications under the London Building Act were considered. Those applications to which consent has been given are granted on certain conditions. Names of applicants are given in brackets. Buildings are new erections unless otherwise stated :—

Lines of Frontage.

Brixton.—Houses with bay-windows on the south side of Holland-street, Clapham-road, between Hackford-road and Liberty-street (Mr. J. Fasnacht for Captain T. T. Jennings, R.N.).—Consent.

Kensington, South.—A lodge-building on the fore-court of Messrs. Barker's furniture depository on the south side of Pembroke-road, Kensington (Mr. P. E. Pilditch for Messrs. G. Barker & Co., Limited).—Consent.

Hammersmith.—Buildings with oriel-windows upon a site on the west side of Queen-street, Hammersmith, at the corner of Sussex-place (Mr. A. Blackford for Mr. W. Moss).—Refused.

Lewisham.—That Mr. P. A. Robson be informed that his application, on behalf of the Rev. E. C. B. Philpott and the Building Committee of St. Andrew's Church, for the consent of the Council to the erection of a porch in front of a church-hall on the south side of Sandhurst-road, Hither Green, at the corner of Ardgowan-road, having been further considered, the Council sees no reason to depart from the decision not to grant the application.—Agreed.

Projections.

City of London.—An iron and glass shelter at the entrance to the Holborn Viaduct Hotel, Holborn Viaduct (Messrs. Spiers & Pond, Limited).—Refused.

Dulwich.—Barge-boards and open timber-framed porches to five houses on the south side of Half Moon-lane, and twelve houses on the west side of Burbage-road, Dulwich (Mr. J. W. Brooker for Mr. G. A. Young).—Refused.

Strand.—An iron and glass shelter at the entrance to the grill-room at the eastern end of Princes Restaurant, Piccadilly (Messrs. J. T. Wimperis & Arber for the Princes Hall Restaurant, Limited).—Refused.

Westminster.†—An iron and glass shelter at the entrance to the Hotel Belgravia, Nos. 72 and 74, Victoria-street, Westminster (Mr. G. A. Hall for the proprietors of the Belgravia Hotels, Limited).—Refused.

City of London.†—A projecting stone and granite portico or of an iron and glass pent at the main entrance of De Keyser's Royal Hotel, Victoria-embankment, City (Mr. E. A. Gruning for De Keyser's Royal Hotel, Limited).—Refused.

Width of Way.

Bow and Bromley.—A building on the west side of Fawe-street, Bromley-by-Bow (Mr. Max Clarke for Spratt's Patent, Limited).—Consent.

Width of Way and Projections.

Strand.—Two glass reflectors at the School Board Offices, abutting upon Tweezer's-alley, Milford-lane, Strand (Mr. T. J. Bailey for the School Board for London).—Consent.

Projections and Space at Rear.

St. Pancras, East.—The erection on the site of No. 69, Euston-square, and Nos. 172 and 174, Euston-road, St. Pancras, of a fire-brigade station with a projecting five-story bay-window and a hose-hoist, and with an irregular space at the rear (Mr. O. Fleming for the Fire Brigade Committee of the Council).—Consent.

Width of Way and Construction of Building.

Poplar.—An iron shed in a yard on the south side of West Ferry-road, Isle of Dogs, and the retention of the existing boundary-wall at less than the prescribed distance from the centre of Deptford Ferry-road (the Guelph Patent Cask Company, Limited).—Consent.

Means of Escape from Top of High Buildings.

Holborn.—Means of escape in case of fire proposed to be provided in pursuance of Section 63 of the London Building Act, 1894, on the top story of a proposed building on the site of Nos. 120, 122, and 124, Southampton-row, Holborn (Mr. P. E. Pilditch for Mr. F. Parker).—Refused.

Buildings for the Supply of Electricity.

Kensington, North.—Additions, consisting of an electric-motor generator-room and a one-story office and lobby, to the generating station and works at Victoria-gardens, Notting-hill, Kensington, abutting on Bulmer-place (Mr. J. Slater for the Notting Hill Electric Light Company).—Consent.

Lambeth, North.—Two brick and iron motor-rooms and two iron cooling-towers over the engine-room at the electricity generating-station, No. 85, Commercial-road, Lambeth (Mr. W. B. Pinhey for the Charing Cross and Strand Electricity Supply Corporation).—Consent.

Space at Rear.

Hammersmith.—A modification of the provisions of Section 41 of the Act with regard to open spaces about buildings, so far as relates to the proposed erection of residential flats on the west side of Queen-street, Hammersmith, at the corner of Sussex-place, with an irregular space at the rear, and a portion of the buildings to extend above the diagonal line directed by the said Section 41 of the Act to be drawn (Mr. A. Blackford for Mr. W. Moss).—Refused.

The recommendations marked † are contrary to the views of the Local Authorities.

Books.

Practical Building Construction. By JOHN PARNELL ALLEN. Third Edition. Crosby Lockwood & Son. Price 7s. 6d.

THIS is a work intended for students in every trade concerned in building construction, and designed especially for those who are preparing for the examinations of the Science and Art Department. In a note to the third edition it is stated that the author has taken the opportunity, as new editions were called for, of revising the whole and inserting a few additional illustrations, with the necessary explanatory text.

As giving an all-round view of the principal points in building construction the book seems calculated to be very useful to students—indeed, the fact that it has reached a third edition shows that it has been found useful. The author confines himself to a simple exposition of the necessary and every-day requirements of building construction, described without superfluous words, and illustrated by plainly-drawn diagrams to a fairly large scale, so as to be easily comprehensible.

It would form a useful book of reference as to building materials and processes for general readers, as well as for those who are going into building trades. Country house-owners who have not a professional builder at hand, and people going abroad into regions where they may have to do or to direct house-building work for themselves, might find such a book very useful as a kind of *vade mecum*.

The Chemistry of Fire and Fire Prevention. A Hand-book for Insurance Surveyors, Works Managers, and all interested in Fire Risks and their Diminution. By HERBERT INGLE, F.I.C., F.C.S., and HARRY INGLE, Ph.D. (Munich), B.Sc. (Victoria). London : E. & F. N. Spon, Limited. 1900.

Two courses of lectures were delivered by one of the authors to an audience of gentlemen connected with the fire insurance profession, and the present work is mainly founded upon those lectures. The book is simply and lucidly written, and the greater portion of it can be readily understood even by those who have no knowledge of chemistry.

The properties and characteristics of the common fuels and illuminants, of oils and gases, of paints and varnishes, and of the inflammable materials used in the textile and other industries are briefly described. The few pages devoted to acetylene and calcium carbide are exceedingly good ; they clearly indicate the risks attendant upon the use of acetylene, without adopting that ludicrously alarmist tone which has been evoked in a section of the popular Press by certain doleful epistles from the pen of the amateur mechanic.

The notes upon electric lighting and its fire risks should also prove serviceable.

We cordially recommend the book to architects and builders as well as to insurance surveyors and others interested in fire prevention.

Society of Engineers. Transactions for 1899 and General Index, 1857 to 1899. London : E. & F. N. Spon, Limited.

IN addition to matter of particular interest to members, the last published volume of "Transactions of the Society of Engineers" contains several contributions which ought to be generally useful, and some of them deal with subjects coming directly within the province of our readers. An account of engineering field-work in Burmah makes clear the difficult conditions under which such operations are conducted in Eastern countries, where thick jungles, the peculiarities of native labour, and the risks of malaria and other diseases are often inevitable, though undesired, accompaniments. The problem of "Foreshore Protection," with some reference to what is very generally termed the Case system of groyning, forms the subject of a paper which is worthy of perusal. Photographic surveying and the water supply to country mansions and estates are discussed in other communications, and accompanied by some interesting illustrations.

The Sanitary Inspector's Hand-book. By ALBERT TAYLOR, Associate San.Inst., Chief Sanitary Inspector to the Vestry of St. George, Hanover-square, London. Second Edition. With Illustrations. London : H. K. Lewis.

WE know no better hand-book for the sanitary inspector than this. Every part of the sanitary inspector's work is referred to, and full instructions are given as to the forms of notices and methods of keeping books, as well as to the practical details of inspection. New appliances have, of course, been invented since the book was written rather more than two years ago, but the most important of these will, no doubt, be mentioned in the next edition. The calculations for water supply (p. 166) are misleading, as they are based on the average rainfall without allowance for evaporation, percolation, &c. We are glad to find that Mr. Taylor is of the opinion that the smoke nuisance is not abated because "the smoke producer may be found represented on every Town or District Council." If the public generally could be educated to endorse this view, it would not be long before the duties of smoke inspection were placed in the hands of County Councils or some other body of men who would deal with offenders without fear or favour.

Railway Rates Standard Timber Measurer (British Customs Regulations), with Complete Sets of Tables of Solid Contents. By E. A. P. BURT, Chief Measurer at the Surrey Commercial Docks. Third Edition. London : William Rider & Son, Limited, 164, Aldersgate-street, E.C.

THE position of the author is a sufficient guarantee as to his fitness for writing a book such as this. Of course, in a work so largely composed of tables there will be a good deal of matter that has already been published, but on the other hand the author has added others, *e.g.*, "Tables of Actual Solid Measure by H.M. Customs ¼-Girt System." In most trades there are variations in systems of measurement ; these are generally confined to questions of theory, but in this particular trade the variations are frequently questions of quantity ; as, for instance, the difference between Hoppus' system and that in the tables above mentioned. The former has been recognised as the standard authority (as the author mentions in the preface) for more than a hundred years, and will for most purposes maintain that position.

We agree with the author that there should be some recognised rule applicable to all ports. This would tend to reduce the number of disputes that must arise under the present arrangement when the judge has only the "local custom" as a basis of decision, which must press very hardly upon those from another port where another "local custom" prevails.

The work is thoroughly practical, and contains examples of measuring timber of every variety and form, although the illustrations are somewhat roughly produced. This does not detract from its value to any extent. At the same time if the notes on the sketches had been more carefully written they would have been more easily read. In one or two instances these are by no means clear ; but on the whole we can thoroughly recommend the work.

The Elementary Principles of Electric Lighting. By ALAN A. CAMPBELL SWINTON, M.Inst. C.E. Fourth Edition. London : Crosby Lockwood & Son. 1900.

THE object of this work, which has now reached its fourth edition, is to give the elementary principles of electric lighting in as concise and simple a form as possible. Mr. Campbell Swinton quotes the saying of Voltaire that the fault of most books is their

being too long. This accusation cannot be made against the present work. It will be useful to those who wish to obtain a bird's-eye view of the whole subject in a few minutes. The information given is thoroughly trustworthy.

The Consumers' Hand-book of the Law relating to Gas, Water, and Electric Lighting. By LAWRENCE DUCKWORTH BARNSLEY. London: Effingham Wilson. 1900. 102 pp. 1s. 6d. net.

THIS is a useful and rather unusual little book, and will be found of service to the London householder and builder. For example, a person who may be about to take a house would like to know the charges of the water companies. He will find them stated in this book. The danger of these books is that in order to be succinct they have to omit some details. In reading them this should be remembered; but if it is they will be found of practical value—as this which is now before us certainly is.

Table of Feu-duties or Ground Annuals. By CHARLES DAVIDSON, F.S.I. Paisley: Alexander Gardner.

As these tables are by a Scotch architect they are naturally published under the Scotch title "Feu-duties," but as we take it that this is merely the equivalent of the English "ground rents," the table is just as applicable under the one name as the other.

The object of the table, which is folded in a stiff cover, is to simplify land valuations by giving in one column a list of values from 1s. to 20s. per pole, with corresponding values for a yard and an acre, and four other columns giving the value as capitalised for twenty, twenty-five, thirty, and thirty-two years; or otherwise, at 5, 4, 3½, and 3¼ per cent. The table seems likely to be very useful in simplifying calculations of the value of land.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LAW OF LANDLORD AND TENANT. By Sydney Wright. (Sweet & Maxwell.)

COMPETITIONS.

INFIRMARY AND PAVILIONS FOR IMBECILES, LEICESTER.—The successful architects in this competition are: Messrs. Giles, Gough, & Trollope, 28, Craven-street, Charing Cross, London, W.C. (1st Premiated Design); Messrs. Blackwell & Thompson, Halford Chambers, Leicester (2nd); and Mr. Arthur Harrison, Queen Chambers, Colmore-row, Birmingham, and Mr. Alfred C. Gaunawary, City Chambers, New-street, Birmingham, joint authors (3rd).

POLICE BUILDINGS, KIRKCALDY.—The 1st Premiated Design in this competition is that sent in by Messrs. J. N. Scott & A. Lorne Campbell, 44, Queen-street, Edinburgh; the 2nd is by Mr. Alexander Cullen, Hamilton; and the 3rd by Messrs. Williamson & Inglis, Kirkcaldy.

BANISTER FLETCHER BURSARY.—Mr. Banister F. Fletcher has founded, in memory of his father, the late Professor Banister Fletcher, a bursary of the value of twenty-five guineas a year, in connexion with the Architectural Association, and which, we presume, will be known by the title we have given it above—the Banister Fletcher Bursary. This bursary is founded for the promotion of the study of London architecture of the last two centuries since the Fire, and for the preservation of records of buildings likely to be destroyed. It will be awarded to any member of the profession (including non-members of the Architectural Association), without limit of age, who shall submit the best selection of measured drawings, not necessarily prepared for the purpose of this bursary, together with a short descriptive report of the buildings to which they refer, and accompanied by three testimonials. The drawings, report, and testimonials must be delivered addressed to the Hon. Secretaries of the Architectural Association, 56, Great Marlborough-street, W., before 1 p.m. on Saturday, July 28, 1900. No award will be made if the drawings are not of sufficient merit. The successful candidate will be required to prepare a set of accurate measured drawings of some one of the buildings of the prescribed period to be selected for study. He will be at liberty to suggest his own subject, under the sanction of the Prizes Sub-Committee, with whom the decision as to the building to be studied in each year will rest.

TRADE CATALOGUES.

MESSRS. B. FINCH & CO. send us a special catalogue of their sanitary appliances for hospitals and asylums. One of the most important of these is the fixed sputum-pan for receiving, disinfecting, and removing to the sewer, by an automatic flush, the sputa of phthisical patients. Pedal-action wash-basins and sinks are shown, for surgeons' use, to prevent the communication of diseases during operations; a slop-sink with a flushing rim and cistern; a hospital-lavatory, made in strong porcelain and built into the wall; a large hospital-sink, enamelled white inside and green outside, carried on bearers 2 in. from the wall to allow of the service-pipes being cleaned and painted; baths, stationary and portable; a safety hospital bath-valve to prevent scalding, the valves rendering it impossible to draw hot water without first turning on the cold; and other appliances, all designed in the best and most effective manner for the purpose, and clear of the useless and unnecessary "ornament" by which sanitary ware is often spoiled.

Messrs. T. & R. Boote (Burslem) send us their catalogue of glazed and decorated tiles, hearths, &c., which forms an admirable specimen of chromo-lithograph printing, and shows a great variety of colours; we fear the majority of the designs are too naturalistic for our taste, but we presume there is a demand for this type of decorative tile, and it must be supplied. The mosaic hearths A1 and B1, on plate 2, show an effective and rich arrangement of colour in a manner perfectly suited to the material.

The Columbian Fireproofing Company send a special catalogue illustrating their "No. 3 floor"; the principle of these floors we have already mentioned and illustrated. The special floor here shown is a concrete strengthened by ribbed steel bars suspended in stirrups to the upper flange of the girders. Several full-size sections, showing the combination of light ribbed joists with concrete, are given. Without affirming that the theory as to the action of steel bars in combination with concrete is correct, we feel great confidence in these floors in a practical sense, as combining lightness and strength.

The Fairbanks Company send a pamphlet containing views of high buildings in New York in which their valves have been used, which is not much to the point except as a form of advertisement; but a description and sections of their globe and gate valves are given; the special quality of the former is that they are provided with vulcanised asbestos discrings, composed of fibre of asbestos, to which is added a waterproof vulcanised material making a packing which it is claimed will not crack or flake off. A similar material is used for the seal-rings in the gate valve. There is also a section of an asbestos-packed iron cock, specially intended for boiler service.

The Portable Building Company (Manchester) send us their catalogue of "portable and permanent artistic wood and iron buildings"; we fear we should demur to the third adjective; the buildings would be more satisfactory if they showed less effort to be "artistic," but they will be useful and convenient in many situations; they are made either with wood and iron or wood and tiles. The catalogue includes also stable-fittings, poultry-houses, conservatories, heating-boilers, sheep-netting, materials for iron roofing, &c.

The Portland Cement Company (Rugby) send us what is in reality a short pamphlet on Portland cement and concrete, with views of their works and a list of buildings to which they have supplied cement. A report is added of the result of a test of concrete flooring, made with their cement, at Manchester, two years ago. The concrete was 7 in. thick, composed of 4 parts of screened breeze to 1 part of cement. A load of 3½ cwts. per square foot caused a deflection in this floor of ⅛ in. On its removal the floor returned to its original level.

The "Shannon" Company send a sheet of illustrations of their office-desks of various patterns, many of which seem most convenient for their purpose, and they have the merit of being plain and unpretending in design and finish. The "Victoria Desk," a folding-table for use in schools or school-rooms, is also illustrated.

ADDITIONS TO ST. COLUMBA'S CHURCH, KNOCK, IRELAND.—This Church, after undergoing extension, was re-opened on the 23rd ult. The extension has cost about 1,300*l*. The building contract was entrusted to Messrs. Courtenay & Co., while Mr. P. Close acted as architect.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of THE BUILDER.

RE DISTRICT COUNCILS.

SIR,—In your issue of June 30, Mr. W. M. Fawcett, Vice-President, is reported as having suggested, speaking of Local Authorities, that they should have power to relax their requirements so long as the spirit of the by-laws is adhered to.

It is the general experience of provincial architects we have lately been in touch with that Rural District Boards treat the profession with very scant courtesy, and that their by-laws are often more drastic than those in use in Urban Councils, the one principally causing friction being that for air space at the rear of buildings.

We enclose copies of the same by-law as read by Urban and Rural Authorities; from these you will see that in the crowded town you are allowed to erect your closets and ash-pits upon this open area, yet in the rural district this area must be left free, with the result that you are compelled to reduce your building area on the same sized plot of land. Surely it is time for some Court of Appeal to be established, more especially when one takes into consideration from whence rural councillors are drawn.

As a specimen we enclose you three cases. One of these you kindly inserted in your paper at the time of the action; the third we are now preparing to contest. It is very unjust, however, to clients that they should be put to the expense of a legal action to expose such palpably absurd readings of a by-law. ATHRON & BECK.

Doncaster.

*** The following are the urban and rural by-laws referred to in our correspondents' letter:—

Urban District Council.

"*Open Space in Rear of Building.*

56. Every person who shall erect a new domestic building shall provide in the rear of such building an open space exclusively belonging to such building, and of an aggregate extent of not less than 150 square feet, and free from any erection thereon above the level of the ground (*except a water-closet or privy, and an ashpit*)."

Rural District Council.

"*Open Space at Rear of New Buildings.*

62. Every person who shall erect a new domestic building shall provide in the rear of such building an open space exclusively belonging to such building, and of an aggregate extent of not less than 150 square feet, *and free from any erection thereon above the level of the ground.*

He shall cause such open space to extend, laterally, throughout the entire width of such building, and he shall cause the distance across such open space from every part of such building to the boundary of any lands or premises immediately opposite or adjoining the site of such building to be not less in any case than 15 ft.

If the height of such building be 25 ft., he shall cause such distance to be 20 ft. at the least.

If the height of such building be 35 ft. or exceed 35 ft., he shall cause such distance to be 25 ft. at the least."

In one of the cases illustrated in the tracings sent to us by Messrs. Athron & Beck, the new building is apparently entirely surrounded by open space in the shape of gardens and fields. The excuse for applying the by-law in this case, however, may lie in the argument that the adjoining land may eventually be built on, and that the present new building must contribute its proportion of open space. In the third case referred to the action of the authorities is a mere piece of "red-tape" legislation. The building-owner can evade the application of the by-law by letting part of an old building stand, behind the new one, which it was intended to pull down; thus the authorities will have no claim as to the portion covered by the old building; but the result will be to render the site less light and less sanitary in every sense.—ED.

MELLOR *v.* BRITTON.

SIR,—With reference to your report of this action in last week's issue of your paper, I see it stated that the plaintiff had been employed to prepare plans and take out quantities.

I write to say that the plans and elevations were prepared by me and the buildings erected under my superintendence. PAUL HOFFMANN.

RE MR. BLOMFIELD'S PAPER AT THE CONGRESS.

SIR,—Allow me to correct a slight error in the report of this discussion; on p. 639, central column, about half-way down, read "that flaming portent *Pugin*," instead of "Burges."

The descriptive term (borrowed from Carlyle) is applicable to the former rather than to the latter, whose ardent enthusiasm for Gothic art was more genial in character. BERESFORD PITE.

Illustrations.

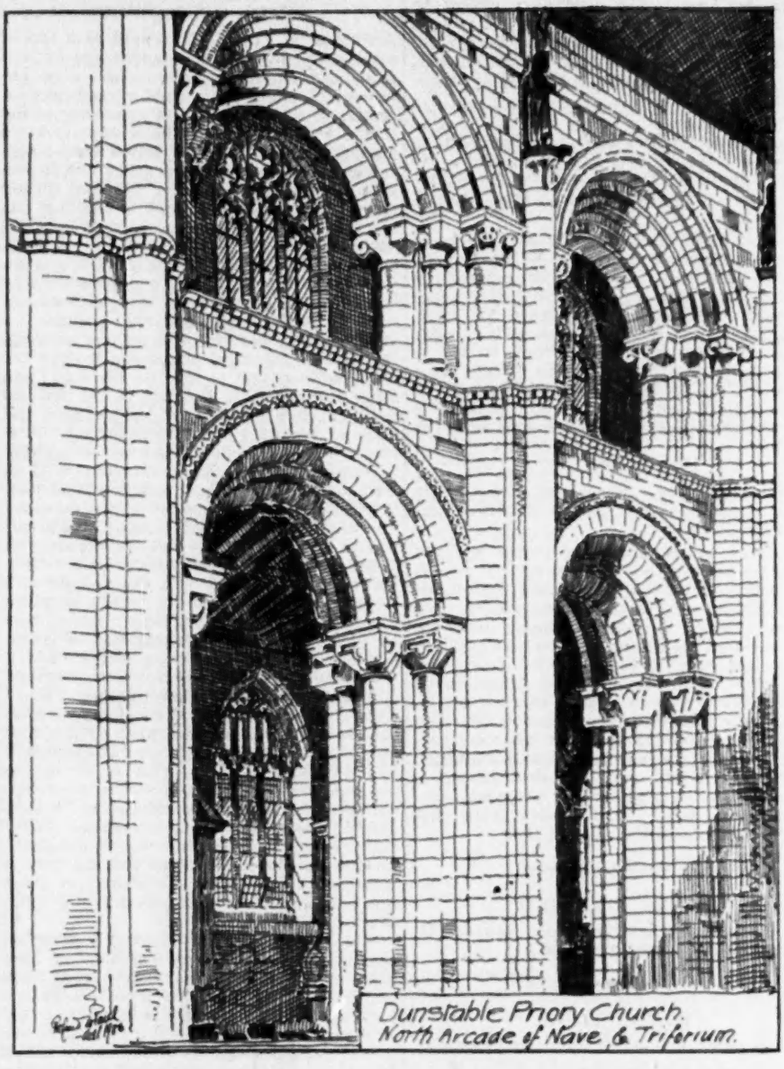
DUNSTABLE PRIORY.*

THE foundation of the monastery at Dunstable, Bedfordshire, was due to Henry I., and the charter is said to have been granted soon after 1131. The forest on the site was cleared, and a Royal palace was built, which afterwards, with the town, became the property of the Priory. Among subsequent Royal visitors were King Stephen in 1137; John in 1215; Henry III. in 1247, 1265, and 1267; Edward I. in 1275 and 1276; Edward III. and his Queen, 1341; and Henry VI. in 1457. The Priory was dissolved in 1534, and the site was granted in 1553 to Sir Leonard Chamberlayne. The church was destroyed with the exception of the nave, which became the parish church, and the monastic buildings were likewise pulled down.

Apart from the architectural evidence afforded by what now remains, the only record of the buildings is in the "Annales de Dunstaplia." The chronicle of works connected with the church and monastery extends only from 1207 to 1324, and, in proportion to other matters referred to, the details regarding the buildings are meagre. The following are, however, the chief references made, and two or three throw some light on the progress and alteration of the buildings.

In 1207 four altars were dedicated, namely, to St. Mary, St. Frehemond, St. Nicholas, and St. James. In 1212 there is a note of miracles performed at the shrine of St. Frehemond, and in the following year, on the feast of St. Luke, the church was dedicated by Hugh, second Bishop of Lincoln, in the presence of a large number of barons, abbots, priors, and the nobility. At the same time the relics of many saints, obtained through the prior from his friends, were placed at the high altar. In 1220 Robert, Bishop of Lismore, on the day preceding that of St. Alphage the Martyr, dedicated the altar of the Holy Cross in honour of All Angels, and the altar of the parish in honour of St. John Baptist. In 1222, "in the month of June, there fell the roof of the presbytery of Dunstaple, which, before the following autumn, had been repaired; and in the month of December there fell two towers in front of the church of Dunstable, of which the one fell on the prior's hall and destroyed the greater part of it; the other fell upon the church and ruined the place on which it fell." There is a reference to the chapel in the infirmary in 1228, the foundation of the Chapel of St. Mary in the "cemetery of the canons" in the same year, and the dedication of the altar of St. Mary by Hugh, Bishop of Ely, and Thomas, Bishop of Norwich, in 1231. In 1250 the inner gate within the court was built, and ten loads of lead were placed on the "Refectorium." The building of a new rere-dortor ("privatum dormitorium") for fear of the ruins of the old dortor is dated 1251, and in 1252 a new house for the carpenter and wheelwright was made in the court. In 1254 the great stable was built, but it fell and was repaired in 1258. In 1273 the roof ("cumulus") of the church of Dunstable was restored at the expense of the parishioners from the altar at the cross as far as the west door towards the north ("versus le north"). A certain Henry Chadde bore the chief expense. New bells were given in 1277, a new body to the bake-house and brewhouse wall was built in 1282, and a clock placed over the "pulpitum" in 1283. In 1289 the parishioners finished the pinnacles on the north front of the church and restored the stone roof, then in a ruinous state, of the north porch, half of all the expense being borne by John Durant. In 1293 the great cross and many of the other saints' effigies were repaired, and during the Plague the parishioners gave a new bell, and the prior covered the belfry with lead. In 1324 the Lady Chapel was rebuilt, as the old one founded by Prior Richard had become ruinous; the first stone was laid on the morrow of St. Barnabus.

The failure of the buildings, and the constant repairs that were necessary, were probably due not only to bad building, but also to the lack of durability in the Totternhoe stone, which, possibly with flint, would seem to have been the chief material employed for the walls and dressings.



The Norman church, when perfect, was cruciform, and in addition to the two western towers, which fell in 1222, there was probably a central tower at the "cross." The transepts were probably aisleless, with eastern chapels, and the presbytery either apsidal or square-ended. The church was far enough advanced for four altars to be dedicated in 1207, although the dedication of the whole did not take place until 1213. The altar of St. Mary (1207) might refer to a Norman Lady Chapel, but it was rebuilt first of all in 1228, dedicated in 1231, and again rebuilt in 1324. The reference to its standing in the canons' cemetery probably points to its position east of the presbytery. In dealing, therefore, with the portion now destroyed, east of the nave, it is evident that up to the first quarter of the fourteenth century considerable alterations had been made to the church, including the revaulting or reroofing of the presbytery. Further alterations, no doubt, were made at a later date, and the large pier with vaulting column attached, now standing outside the present east wall, was probably built to strengthen the northern arcade in the bay (now destroyed) of the nave next the "crossing," owing to the failure of the central tower. In Grose's "Antiquities of England," plate ii., two piers are shown against the east wall, and are referred to as "two of the vast pillars which supported" the central tower.

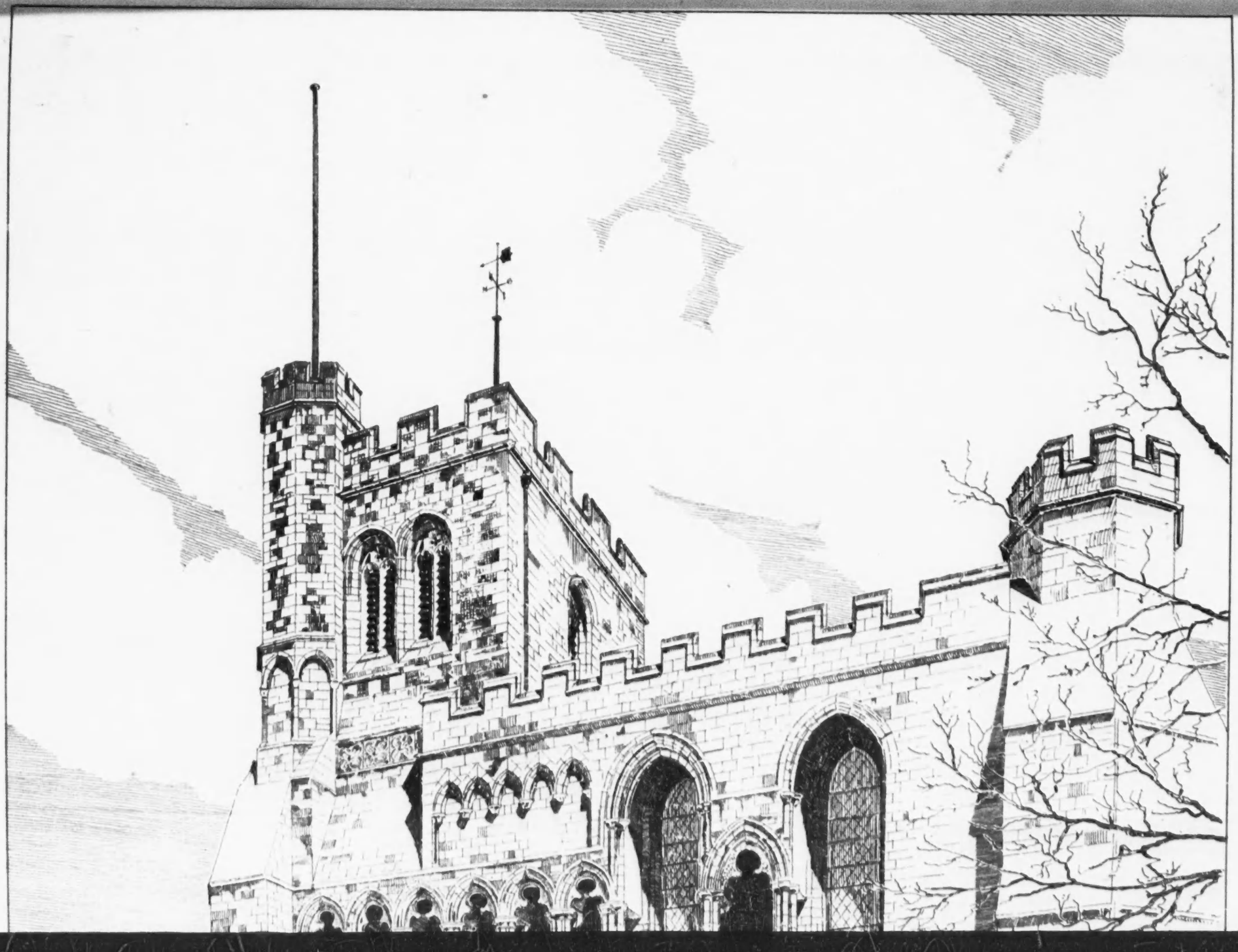
In Lyson's* plan the northern arcade is shown with later masonry attached on its east face, but nothing is shown on the south. At the present time the southern one still exists, and is shown on the ground-plan. On its east face are the remains of the jamb and cill of a window with a groove for glass, but it may quite possibly have been unglazed, and the space within the later arch filled with tracery to give additional strength, and at the same time to admit light. The nave was, therefore, certainly eight bays in length instead of seven as at present. At the first bay west of the "crossing" stands the "pulpitum," of Early Perpendicular date, pierced by two doorways (that on the north being larger than that on the south), and having on its west face the remains of two canopied niches still retaining considerable traces of colour. These flanked the central altar. The whole of the site of the church and monastery never seems to have been built upon, and it is not difficult to trace in the uneven ground the extent of the church eastward, and the site of the cloister and its surrounding buildings. Careful excavation would probably reveal the entire planning of the monastery, and would possibly result in very interesting discoveries. One of the chief points of attraction seems to have been the shrine of St. Frehemond, and bearing in mind the possibilities of the Totternhoe stone, the elaborate work even now remaining on the west front, and the remains of the two gorgeous shrines at the not far distant abbey at St. Alban's, the detail of it, if found, would be almost certainly of extreme beauty and value.

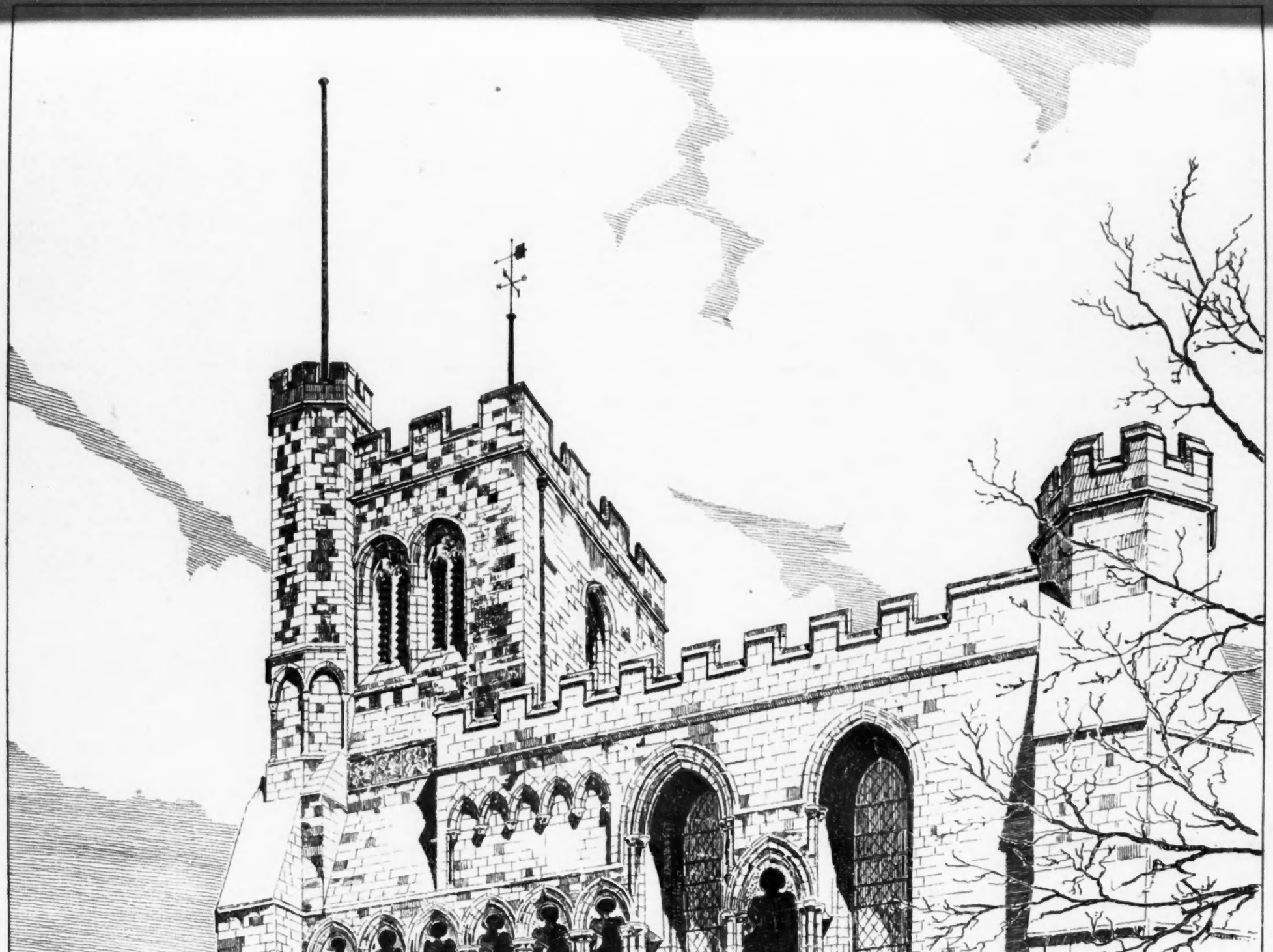
Seven out of the eight bays of the nave are now standing, and form, with their aisles, the parish church of Dunstable. From the references already given to the parish altar and the work done by the parishioners, it seems probable that the parish altar was in the north aisle. The south aisle, being next the monastic buildings, retained its Norman work and dimensions. The north aisle was apparently rebuilt in Perpendicular times, and to give greater width the vaulting shafts attached to the main piers were removed in four instances. The three eastern bays of the south aisle are shown in Lyson's plan as being in existence with their vaulting, and the north aisle, "of later date" (Perpendicular, as shown by contemporary and earlier engravings), terminating at the sixth bay of the nave eastward. A good

* The series of the "Abbeys of Great Britain" is continued this month with illustrations of Dunstable. For the list of Abbeys which have appeared, and for future arrangements, see front page of our issue for June 16.

* Lyson's "Magna Britannica."

THE BUILDER, JULY 7, 1900.





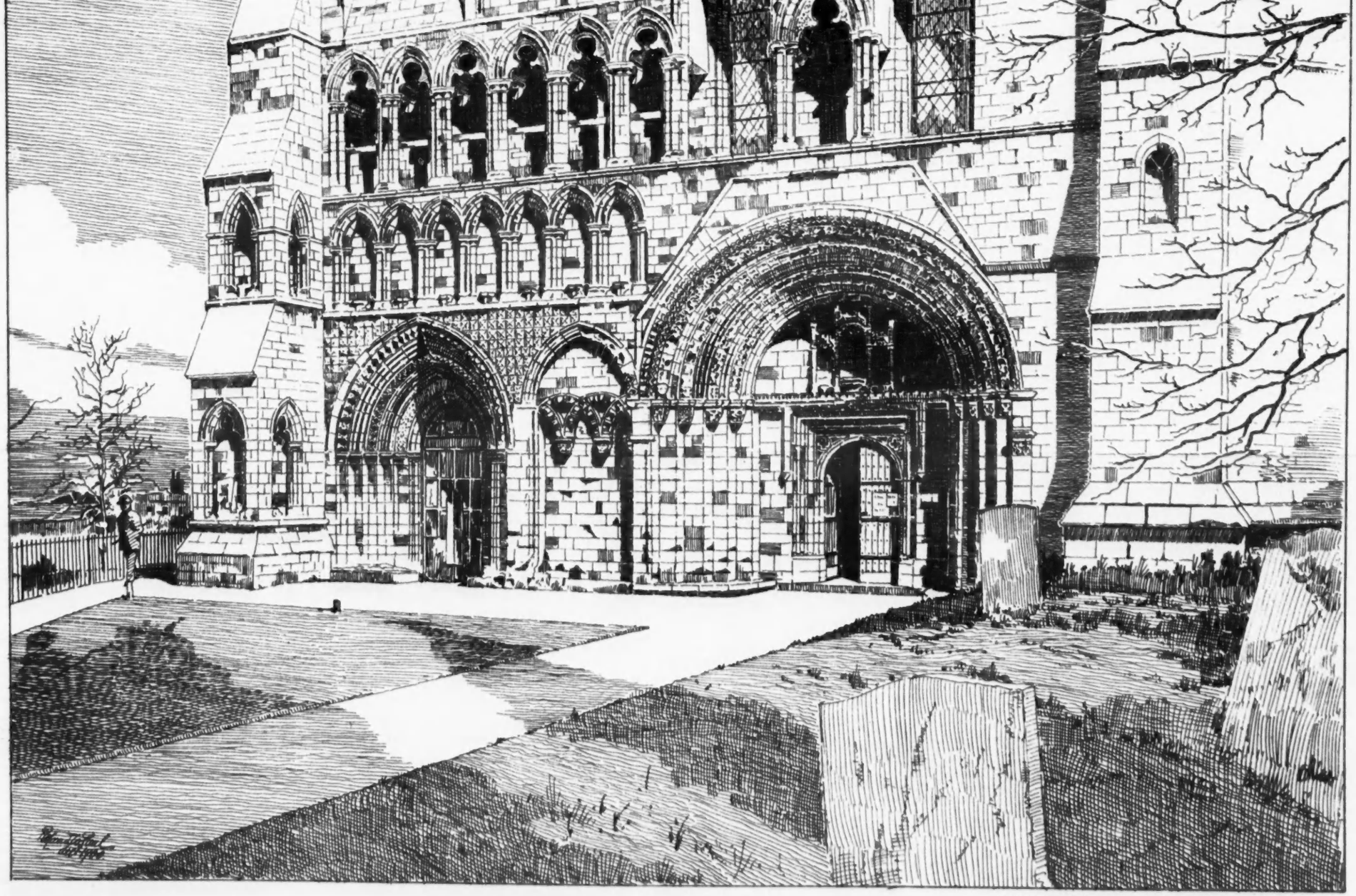


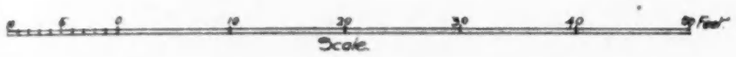
PHOTO-LITHO SPRAGUE & Cº LTD 4 & 5 EAST HARDING STREET, FETTER LANE, E.C.

THE ABBEYS OF GREAT BRITAIN. No. 34. DUNSTABLE.

DRAWN BY MR ROLAND W PAUL

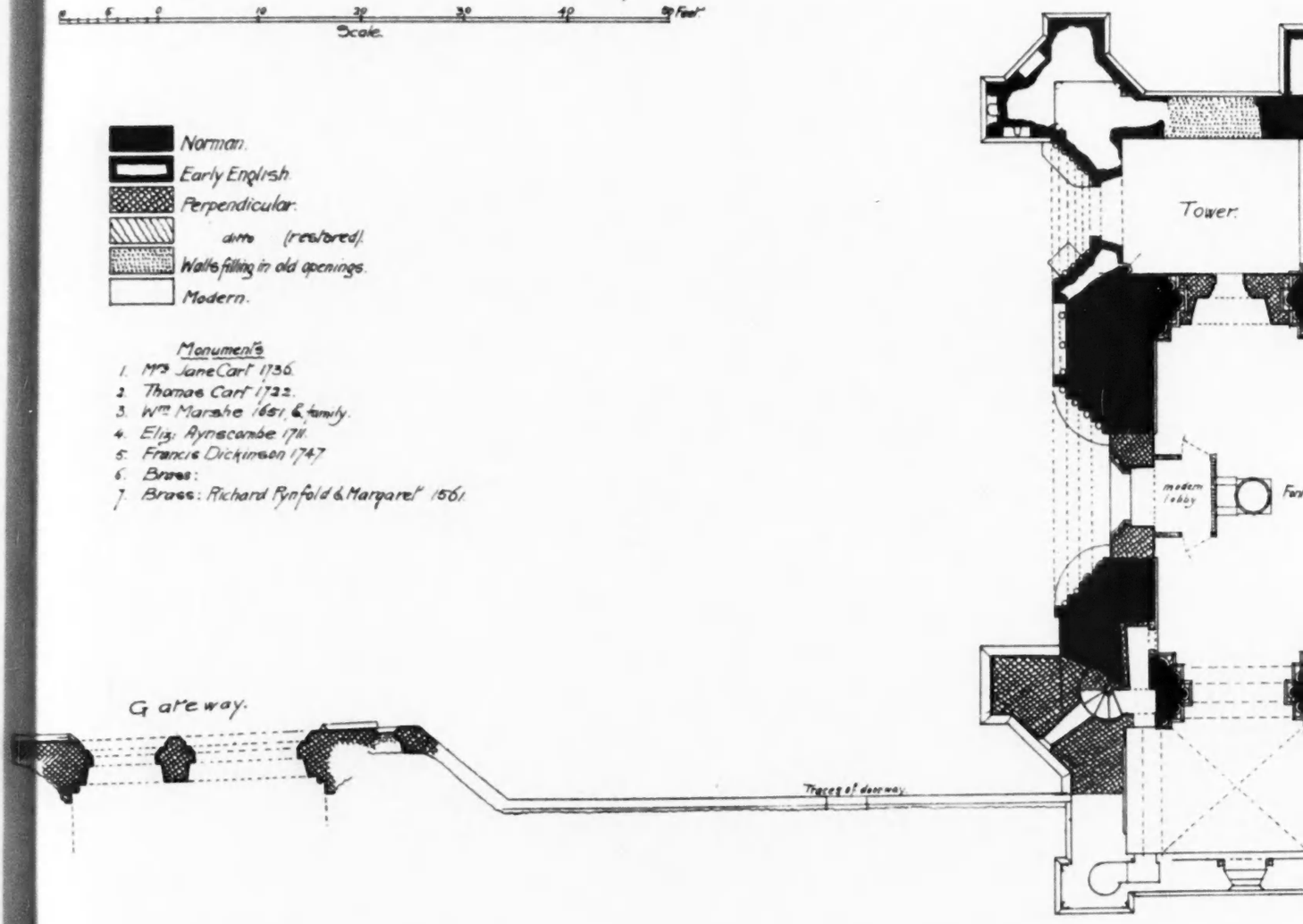
DUNSTABLE PRIORY

Ground-Plan.

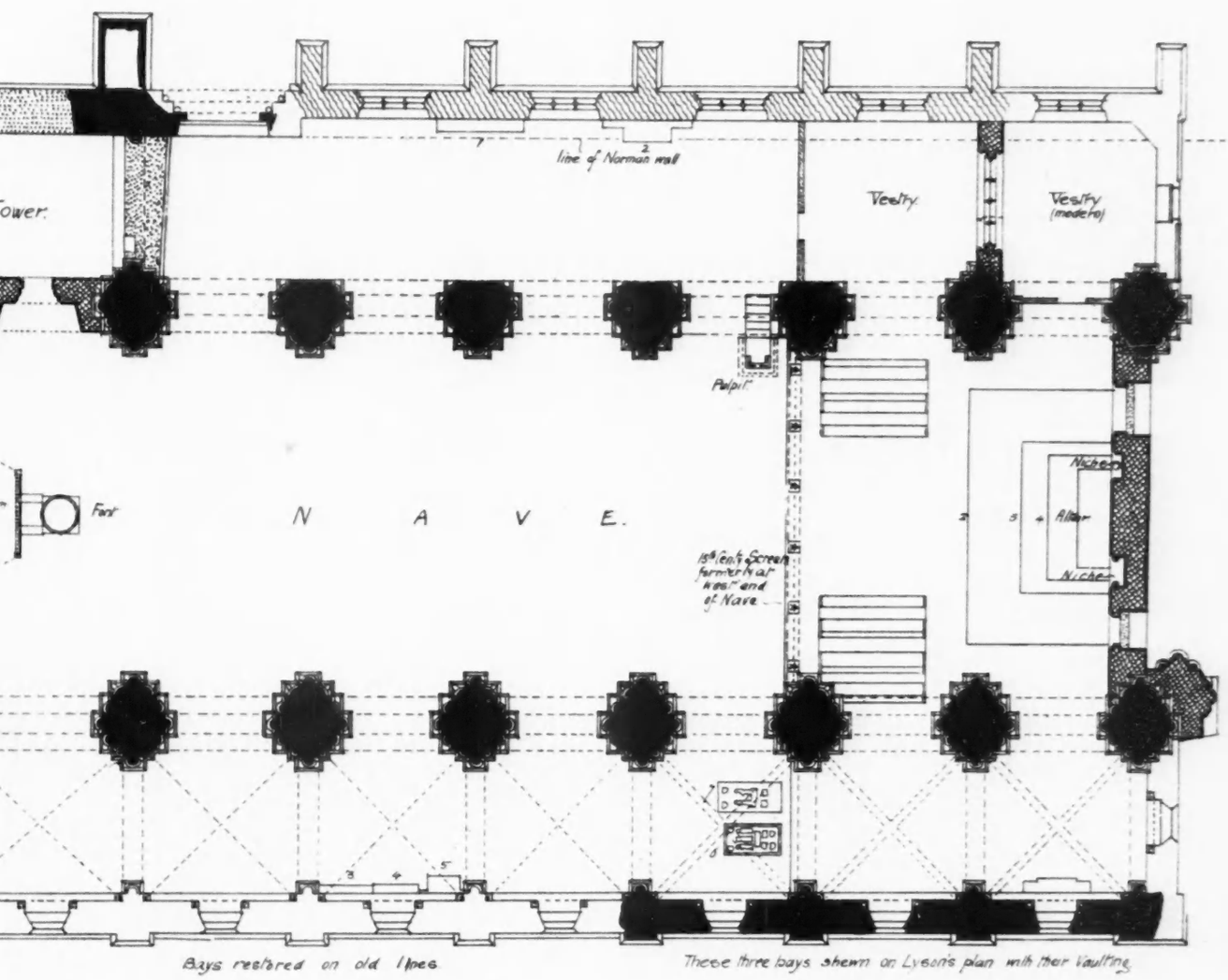


Monuments

1. Mrs Jane Carr 1736.
2. Thomas Carr 1732.
3. Wm Marshe 1651, & family.
4. Eliz: Aynscombe 1711.
5. Francis Dickinson 1747.
6. Brass:
7. Brass: Richard Rynfold & Margaret 1561.



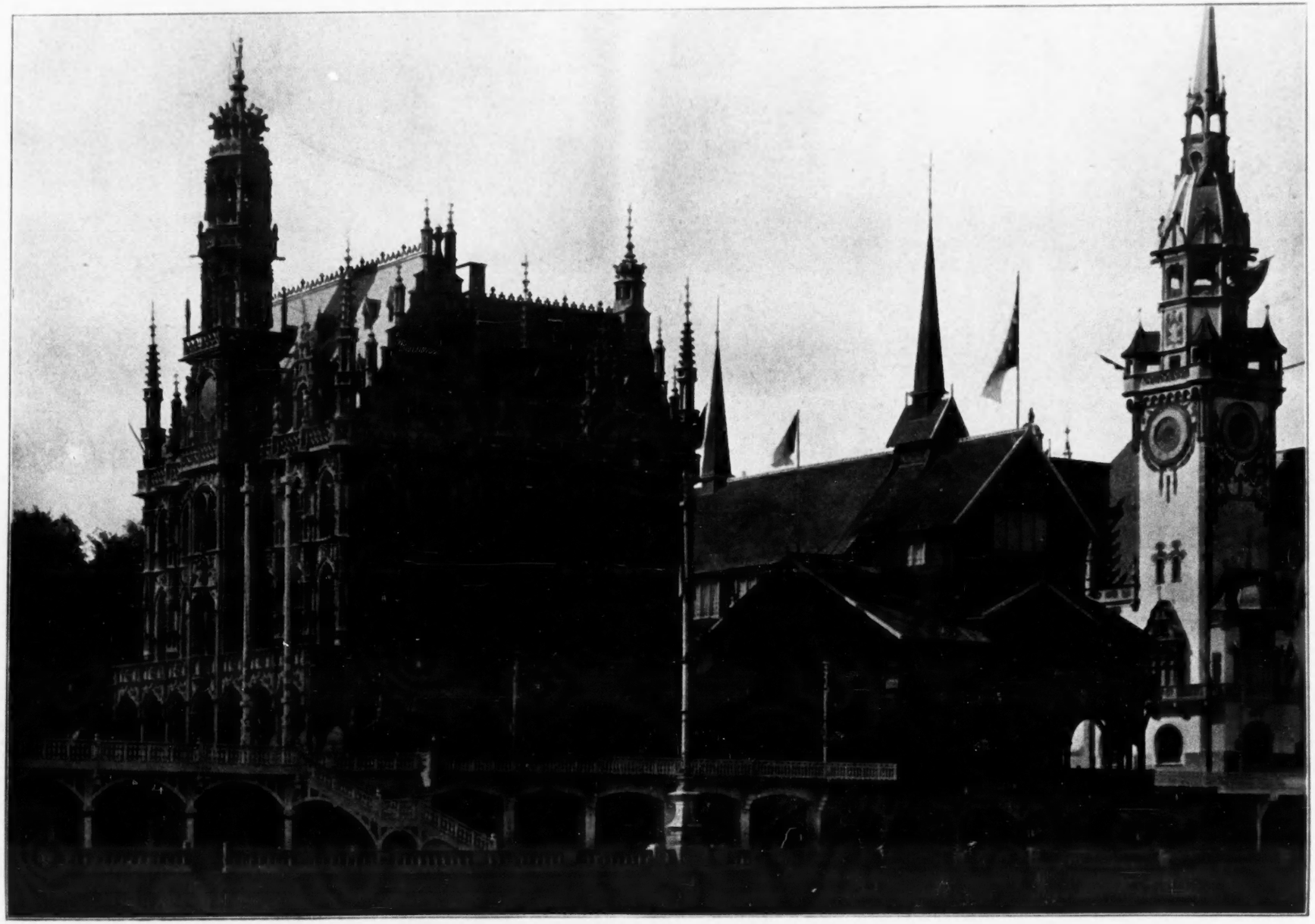
. JULY 7, 1900.



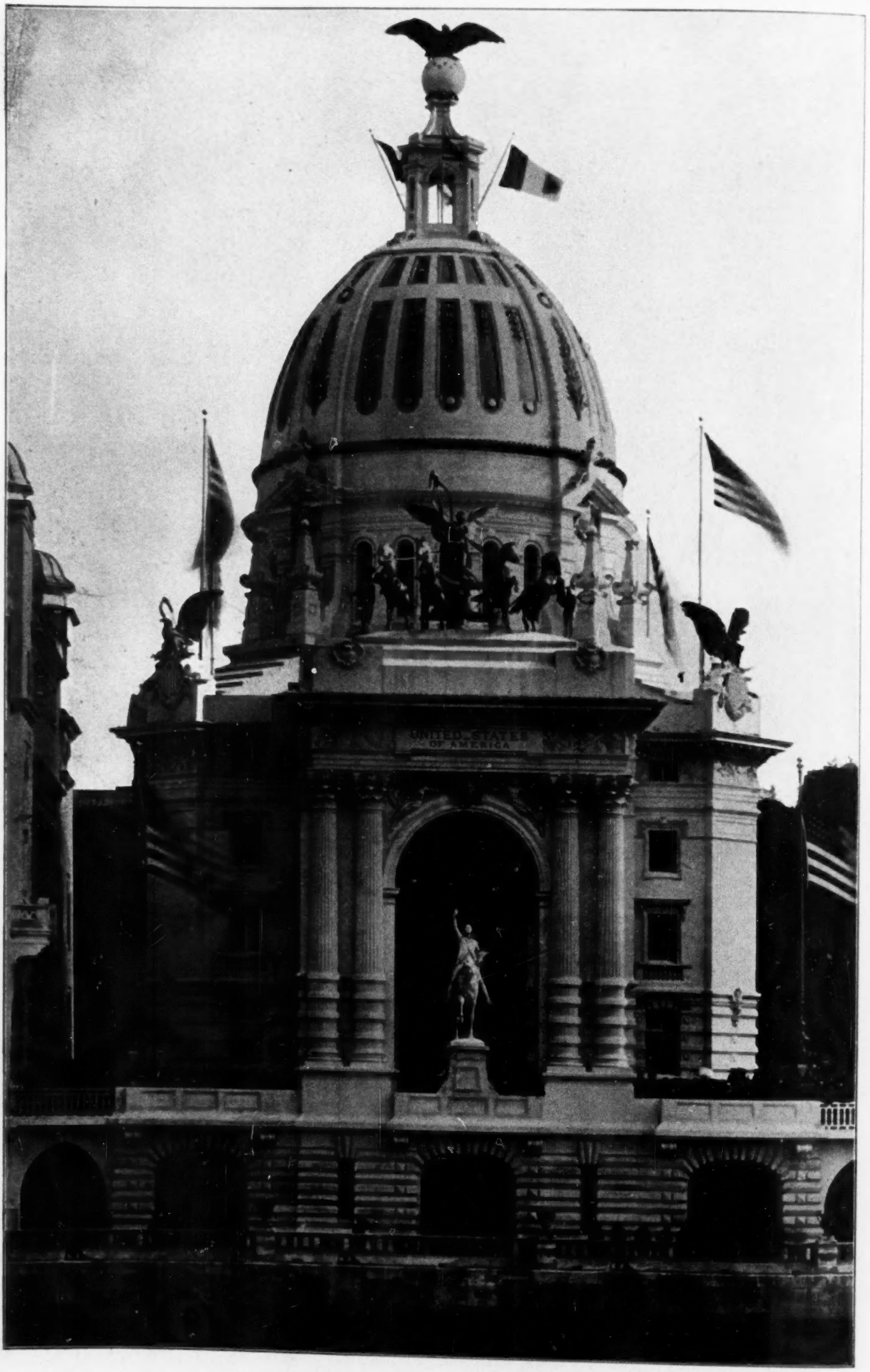
Site of Cloister

St Paul's Churchyard
Mean of Levels 1900

PHOTO LITHO SPRAGUE & Co LTD 4 & 5 EAGLE HARDING STREET FETTER LANE E.C.



THE BELGIAN AND NORWEGIAN PAVILIONS, PARIS EXHIBITION.

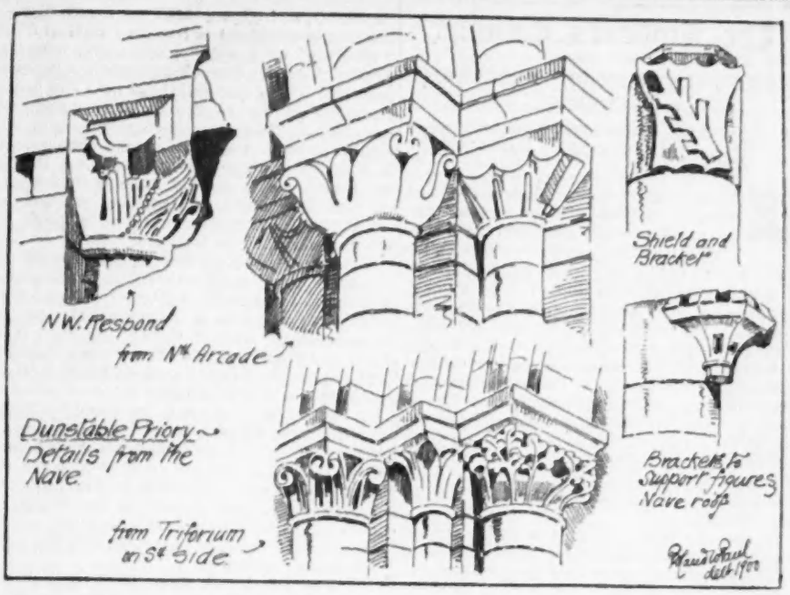


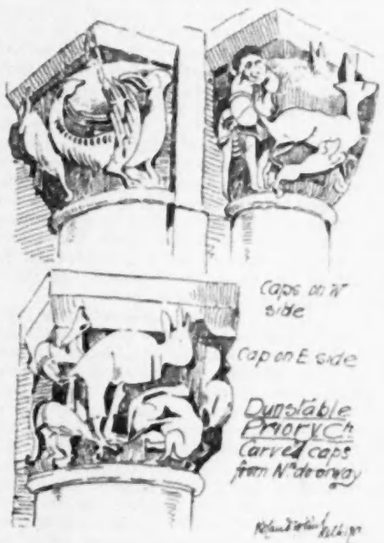
THE UNITED STATES PAVILION, PARIS EXHIBITION.

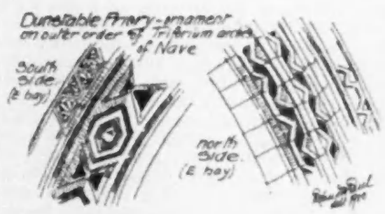
THE GERMAN PAVILION, PARIS EXHIBITION.

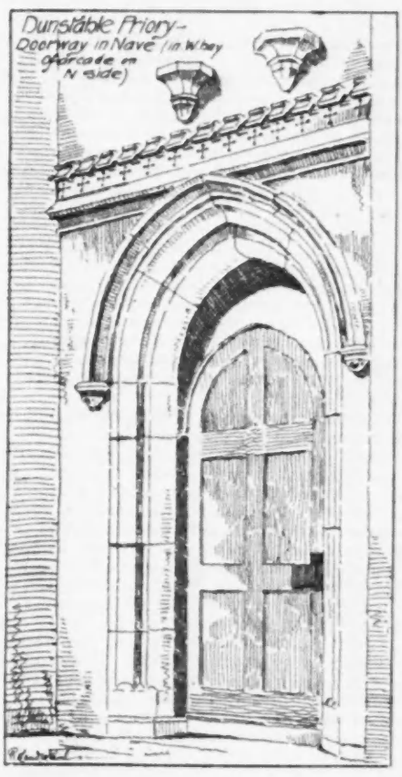
(PART OF THE SPANISH PAVILION ON THE RIGHT.)

THE MONACO AND SWEDEN PAVILIONS, PARIS EXHIBITION.


N.W. Respond from N^th Arcade
Shield and Bracket
Dunstable Priory—Details from the Nave
from Triforium on S^th Side
Brackets to support figures Nave roof







deal of restoration was done in 1876 under the late Mr. E. Somers Clarke; the south aisle was completed to the west end, the north aisle seems to have been practically rebuilt, the glazing removed from the east window (of four lights), and a vestry built eastward of it, in line with the "pulpitum" wall. The windows in the clearstory (or, more properly speaking, the triforium) seem to have been considerably restored, if not rebuilt, on the old lines (see section in Lyson's "Magna Britannica"), and the parish altar placed against the west front of the "pulpitum," approached by three steps. The fifteenth-century screen of five bays, formerly supporting a gallery at the west end, has been removed eastward, and stands between the second pair of piers west of the "pulpitum."

The general design of the nave arcade is shown in the accompanying sketch. It is evidently of two dates, the main arcade having caps of one or other of the "cushion" form, and simple and bold arch moulds, whereas the triforium over has more elaborate mouldings, and carving of a distinctly transitional character in the caps supporting the single arches in each bay. (Some of these are illustrated.) The eastern bays of the triforium over the "pulpitum" have the outer order richly moulded with Chevron ornament, much resembling the work at "Joseph's" Chapel in Glastonbury Abbey. There was doubtless a clearstory, not necessarily of great height, over the triforium, but the roof seems to have been renewed in the 15th century, and the vaulting columns capped by stone brackets of later date to support the wooden figures and the timber roof. On the column between the fourth and fifth bays the brackets on either side have shields charged with a bend *raguli*, or ragged staff, possibly a record of the family or benefactor for this portion of the work. The roof is now new, but the figures on the brackets have been retained.

The west front is shown in the large illustration, and its picturesque effect is largely due to the fall of the Norman towers already referred to. All that remains visible of the Norman front are the great west doorway of four orders, and a portion of the wall arcading on its north side. The doorway itself has been much mutilated by time and wanton destruction and stone throwing. The general design may be well compared with the west and south doorways at Malmesbury Abbey,* and also with the doorways on either side of the chapel of St. Joseph at Glastonbury Abbey. The outer and two inner of the four orders of the arch have been carved with a series of oval medallions formed by an interlacing moulding or band, the outer having alternately angels, and conventional ornament, and the two inner apparently groups of figures illustrating Scriptural subjects.

The remaining order (the second from the outside) has a series of heads with foliage issuing from the top and mouth, probably a development of the earlier "beak head." The caps of the supporting columns (two columns only remain on the south side) have mostly figure subjects, although one or two have conventional foliage.† The tympanum of the doorway, if there was one, has been replaced by a fifteenth-century doorway with three canopies over it. North of this doorway is a small portion of the Norman wall arcading, of almost identical design with the work formerly in the "slype" on the south side of the transept at St. Alban's Abbey (now destroyed—the arcading is built into the south transept wall).

The fall of the N.W. tower, which took place in December, 1222, evidently destroyed the N.W. angle of the Norman front almost entirely. There is no record of the towers ever having been rebuilt, and the probability is that the front, as reconstructed, was designed more as a screen for statuary, resembling the west front at Salisbury. Two large lancets were placed over the great doorway in the centre, with a richly carved and cusped arch between them. To the north were three rows of arcading. The upper range appears to have been an arcade pure and simple, standing on columns with carved caps. The second range, on a level with the lancet cills, had a passage behind it, and the cusps of the arches were also richly carved with Early English foliage. Some of the caps are carved, others appear to have been moulded only. The lowest range of seven arches was for figures, and the brackets remain. Statuary was also introduced on the niches on the sides and fronts of the N.W. angle buttress, and a portion of one statue remains in the front at the lower level. The small Norman door at the end of the north aisle—if one existed—was replaced by a very beautiful Early English doorway of six orders, with most delicate mouldings, and elaborate dog-tooth and other ornament. The Norman arcading was partly removed, and the circular enclosing arch converted into a pointed one, the wall on either side of she doorway above the springing being richly diapered. There are two large stones on either side, and near the bases on the north side a number of glazed tiles have apparently been embedded. No doubt the original front was, when complete, finished with a gable, but after the destruction of the clearstory and the substitution of a wooden roof the front was finished with an embattled parapet.

The Early English work seems to include the turret now forming the lower part of the staircase turret of the later tower, and is no doubt part of the turret which formed the feature at the angle of the front as rebuilt.

The present tower is of Perpendicular date of flint and stone, of similar design to the towers in the neighbourhood, and to that at the west end of Luton parish church. The building of this tower seems to have weakened the Norman work, for the western bay of the nave arcade on the north side is filled by later masonry and a perpendicular doorway, with two brackets over (see illustration), and of the same date as the present west doorway, probably inserted to strengthen the larger Norman arch at the same time. The bay of the aisle, under the tower, was also arched over and at a later date separated from the rest of the church. In this masonry is a stone bearing the date 1670, which may probably denote the approximate date at which it was built. On the west wall of the ringing chamber of the tower can still be seen the weathering of the aisle roof, additional evidence in support of the theory that until the Perpendicular date, there was no tower at the west-end built after the fall of the Norman one.

There are a long list of monuments (mostly of late date) and brasses given in notes on the church in the 4th vol. of "Bibliotheca

* See *Builder*, March 2, 1895.

† A careful drawing of this door, and part of the front, by Mr. Worthington G. Smith, was given in the *Builder* July 20, 1889.

Topographica Britannica," and the choir stalls are said to have been in existence, with a screen and balusters over them, and dividing the stalls from the aisles. The balusters are now placed on a modern screen at the east end of the nave on the north side, dividing it from the modern vestry. Of the monuments, two brasses remain in the floor of the south aisle, where shown on the plan; the other monuments are of late date, mostly mural.

Westward of the church are the two archways of the gateway and a fragment of wall and plinth on either side, and in the High-street, incorporated in a house of late date, is a vaulted room of several bays with cellarage of thirteenth century date. It is now a house attached to the straw-plaiting factory of Messrs. Munt & Brown.

PAVILIONS AT THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

THESE illustrations show several of the principal pavilions forming what is called the "Rue des Nations" at the Paris Exhibition, each being erected by a particular Government as the visible representation of its participation in the Exhibition. They are all referred to and described in the first article in this issue.

BUILDING TRADES' GIFT TO THE NATION:

HOMES FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS.

WE are asked to announce the following further contributions to this fund:—

Messrs. Alfred Walker & Son (Leeds) (per Mr. W. C. Ellisdon).—Concrete steps for one staircase.

The East Acton Brick and Estates Company, Limited.—20,000 red facing bricks.

Subscriptions.

	£	s.	d.
Mr. Joseph Richardson & Workmen (Leeds) ..	10	4	0
Messrs. Eastwood, Sivington, & Co. (per Mr. Robert Neill)	5	5	0
Messrs. Swain & Selley (Tooting)	5	5	0
Messrs. Tealby & Co. (Hull) (per Mr. Robert Neill)	5	0	0
Workmen of Messrs. Nash & Hull	3	19	0
Workmen of Messrs. Swain & Selley	3	6	6
Messrs. B. Hutchinson & Co. and Workmen (Leeds)	2	15	0
Employees of Messrs. Sharpe, Jones & Co. (Parkstone)	2	2	0
Workmen of Mr. W. R. Thompson (Dewsbury)	2	1	0
Workmen of Messrs. Craven & Umpleby (Leeds)	1	13	0
Workmen of Messrs. T. Rider & Son (per Mr. J. Hibble)	1	1	9
Workmen of Mr. E. Scott	1	1	0
Workmen of Mr. John Stewart (Peckham)	0	13	0
Mr. Albert Dickenson (Leeds)	0	10	0

At a combined meeting of the Executive and Stewards, held last week at the offices of the British Fire Prevention Committee (Mr. Edwin O. Sachs presiding), it was announced that the contributions in kind and money had reached 22,500*l.*, which sum included over 1,100*l.* in sixpenses and shillings given by the artisans and the labourers in the trades concerned.

The first four homes with two service blocks, and the church, are in hand, and the work will be pushed on with the utmost speed so that some of the blocks may be ready for men discharged this winter as invalids from the Transvaal War. A vote of thanks was unanimously passed to Messrs. Geo. Trollope & Sons, who are attending to the execution of the work. It was announced that a light railway had been completed between Bisley Camp station and the site, thanks to facilities afforded by the National Rifle Association, and a vote of thanks was passed to the Association for its assistance in the matter. It was also announced that various electrical engineers and manufacturers, headed by Professor Perry, Professor Kennedy, and Sir W. H. Preece, were arranging, under the auspices of this gift, to present the necessary electric light installation at the homes, whilst the furnishing trades were attending to their equipment. Votes of thanks were passed to the committee which had been formed to take charge of the electrical work, as well as to Mr. Waring for the arrangements he has made regarding the furnishing of the buildings.

In order properly to complete the building scheme, however, at least another 5,000*l.* will be required, and it is hoped that those directly and indirectly connected with the building trades, willing to assist, will communicate with the Executive at No. 1, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall.

[The above was unavoidably postponed from last week, owing to the pressure on our space in consequence of the Architectural Congress.]

The Student's Column.

LESSONS IN MODERN ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING.

INTRODUCTION. PROGRESS SINCE 1890. RECENT LEGISLATION. FACTS TO BE REMEMBERED.

SINCE "Electricity, Magnetism, and Electricity Supply" appeared in these columns in 1890, great and rapid progress has been made in the practical applications of electricity. But although there is now a great deal to add to these articles, there is very little, if anything, to alter in them. The principles on which the scientific development of the industry would take place are there laid down, and the changes made in electrical practice are mainly due to the more thorough grasp that the present-day electrician has of these principles. We may mention, for example, the raising of the voltage of supply, the introduction of a sliding scale, and the addition of a day load, by encouraging consumers to use electricity for power purposes and for heating and cooking.

So far as electric lighting is concerned, no very great improvements have been introduced during the last ten years. The glow-lamp of to-day is very similar to the glow-lamp of 1890. There have been rumours of great improvements, and experimental lamps have been constructed which seem to promise great developments in the immediate future, but the public is still waiting. In arc-lamp lighting the most notable change is the introduction of the enclosed arc-lamp, which has had a phenomenal success. The main points in its favour are the quality of the light it gives and the little attention it requires. Its efficiency, however, is not so high as that of the open arc.

In the conversion of heat into electrical energy the old method of using boilers, engines, and dynamos is still practically the only one used. Inventors have been busy over carbon cells and thermopiles, and some startling results have been obtained, but none of them have managed to do it cheaply enough. The price of electricity has been lowered, but this is due mainly to the more skilful management of supply-stations, their greater output and petty economies effected by the altered methods of supply.

Numerous methods of wiring buildings for the electric light have been recently introduced, and some of these methods have already rivalled "wood-casing" in public favour. Electricians recognise that what is wanted at the present day in order to make the electric light really popular is a cheap and efficient method of wiring houses. The method adopted by the National Electric Wiring Company is a step in this direction, but the principle of the so-called "free wiring" is not one that commends itself to many people in this country.

Electric traction during the last ten years has made very rapid progress. The capital now invested in electric traction plant in this country considerably exceeds the capital invested in electric lighting, and, judging by the progress that this method of traction has made in America and the Continent, it is safe to prophesy that within the next ten years there will be a general adoption of electricity for traction purposes. In 1890 electricians were puzzling over the unexpected phenomena which occurred at Deptford when the 2,500-volt alternators were switched on to the step-up transformers connected to the trunk mains to London, and many thought that 10,000 volts was too high for practical work. To-day, however, there are many stations in operation at much higher pressures than this. For example, 2,000 h.-p. is being transmitted at a pressure of 33,000 volts from the San Bernardino Mountains in South California to Los Angeles, a distance of eighty miles. The "harnessing" of Niagara, first suggested some twenty years ago by Lord Kelvin, has become an accomplished fact. Numerous factories have been built in the neighbourhood for the manufacture of the products of the electric furnace, such as aluminium, carborundum, and calcium carbide. Some of these factories are supplied with more than 10,000 h.-p. from the power-station at the Falls.

The most notable advances made since 1890 have been the discovery of photography by X-rays and the discovery of wireless telegraphy. Professor Röntgen discovered his system of photography when experimenting with well-known apparatus developed by generations of physicists, and Signor Marconi found that by the simple expedient of two long vertical wires "wireless" telegraphy was possible over far greater distances than electricians had believed possible. It is interesting to note that in the latter half of the nineteenth century no great scientific discovery has been made by the exclusive labours of any one man. The exploration of the various fields of research is now conducted in an organised manner by workers all over the world, and publications such as *Science Abstracts* enable everyone to profit by the discoveries of his fellow-workers.

No account of recent developments would be complete which made no mention of polyphase working. In 1890 this system of working was simply regarded as a mathematical exercise in alternating current theory. In 1900 it is quite as extensively used as any other method, and, judging by the new stations being built all over the world, it is certainly the most popular. It is equally well adapted for supplying light or power, and hence it is the system generally adopted in the power-transmission schemes which are at the present time so prominently before the public. Electrical power promises to play an important part in the industrial development of the twentieth century, and a knowledge of what is being done in this field is of great importance.

In what follows we shall give a rapid sketch of a few of the main features and an elementary discussion of some of the principal problems of modern electrical engineering. In some of the lessons we shall assume a general knowledge of elementary mathematics on the part of the reader, as there are a few simple formulæ giving the exact laws of the working of certain electrical apparatus which are far more instructive than pages of general description. We shall also, when possible, give numerical examples, as nothing encourages the student more than the knowledge that he can work out calculations for himself. Even in elementary practical theory, however, there are many parts that are not yet sufficiently advanced to crystallise into accurate formulæ. In these cases, no calculations will be given.

It will be useful, before proceeding further, to state the law that governs electric lighting in this country. This was laid down by two Acts of Parliament known as the Electric Lighting Acts of 1882 and 1888. They give the procedure which persons desirous of supplying electricity must follow, and define their rights and obligations after obtaining Parliamentary powers. By the Act of 1882 the Board of Trade was empowered to lay down regulations from time to time, so as to secure the public safety. In 1896 a new code of regulations was issued by the Board of Trade. It was divided into two parts, entitled respectively: (1) For securing the safety of the public, and (2) for ensuring a proper and sufficient supply of electric energy. The main points in these regulations were fixing the maximum pressure of supply at 250 volts, giving a superior limit to the permissible leakage, and insisting that the pressure of supply must not differ from the declared constant pressure by more than 4 per cent. They also insist that all street boxes must be regularly inspected for the presence of gas. The London County Council issued in 1892 regulations for theatre lighting and by-laws relating to overhead wires.

At an international congress of electricians attending the Chicago Exhibition in August, 1893, the delegates carried a resolution to adopt certain electrical units as their standards. A year later these standards were adopted by this country. The standard resistance and the instruments to measure currents and pressures in terms of the standard units are deposited at the Board of Trade Standardising Laboratory. These standards were made as nearly as possible equal to the international standards, and in their use the limits of accuracy obtainable are the one-hundredth part of 1 per cent. for resistance and the one-tenth part of 1 per cent. for current and pressure. The unit of electric resistance is now, therefore, the ohm, and is the resistance of a certain coil of wire kept by the Board of Trade. It is sometimes called the international ohm, or the Board of Trade ohm, to distinguish it from the legal ohm (1884), and the British Association ohm (1865).

1 ohm = 1·0028 legal ohm = 1·0136 B. A. unit.

In what follows, when we talk of ohms, amperes, and volts, we shall mean the international units, which are now the legal units in this country. As continual reference will be made to horse-power, Board of Trade units,

&c., a short *résumé* of the principal definitions will be useful.

As is well known, the unit adopted to measure the power of a prime mover is the horse-power. An engine of 1 h.-p. is one that can perform 33,000 ft. lbs. of work per minute. *i.e.*, one that can raise 33,000 lbs. 1 ft. high in one minute. The electrical unit of power is the watt, which is the power of a machine which can work at the rate of 44¼ ft. lbs. of work per minute. In practice a larger unit, called a kilowatt, is used. The numerical relations between these units are as follows, and ought to be remembered :—

1 kilowatt = 1,000 watts = 1·34 h.-p.
1 h.-p. = 746 watts.

The unit chosen to measure electrical energy by is the work done by a thousand watts in an hour, and this quantity of work is called a Board of Trade unit.

A Board of Trade unit = 1,000 watt-hours.
= 1·34 horse-power hours.

Hence, if an electrical company charge 5*d.* per unit, you can get 1·34 horse power for one hour or 2·68 horse power for half an hour for 5*d.*

If we have C amperes of electric current flowing in a circuit, the pressure at the terminals of which is E volts, then, from the definitions of these quantities, it follows that the power being expended in the circuit is EC watts, and this equals $\frac{EC}{1{,}000}$ kilowatts or $\frac{EC}{746}$ horse power.

For example, if the output of a dynamo is 1,000 amperes at 100 volts, then the power given to the external circuit is $\frac{100 \cdot 1{,}000}{1{,}000}$, *i.e.*, 100 kilowatts, or 134 horse power. If the mechanical efficiency of the dynamo were 80 per cent., then the power that the engine would need to exert in order to drive it at this load would be $\frac{100}{80}$ of 134 horse power, *i.e.*, 167·5 horse power.

The cycle of operations gone through before the heat developed by the combustion of the coal in the furnaces of the boilers is converted into light and heat in the consumers' houses may be described as follows :—The heat developed by the combustion keeps the water in the boiler at a temperature which is considerably above boiling point, and hence the steam is at a high temperature and pressure. The steam passes through the steam pipe to the cylinders of the engine, and after expanding there, doing work as it expands, it escapes at a much lower temperature and pressure into the condenser. The heat in a pound of steam as it leaves the cylinder is considerably less than the heat in it when it left the boiler, the loss of heat being nearly the equivalent of the work done on the piston face. The engine is employed to turn the armature of a dynamo. The resistance this armature offers to rotation is due to the electric currents passing through it and developed in it by the rapidity with which it is made to rotate in a strong magnetic field. Now the greater part of the work done by the currents in an electric circuit is in passing through the portions of the circuit of greatest resistance. In a network of wires, joined to a central station, the filaments of the glow lamps are the parts of the circuit of highest resistance, and hence nearly all the work done by the electric currents is expended at these points.

GENERAL BUILDING NEWS.

WESLEYAN CHAPEL, SEATON BURN, NORTHUMBERLAND.—A new Wesleyan chapel was opened at Seaton Burn on the 16th ult. The building is of stone with rock facings, and was designed by Mr. Mould, of Newcastle. Mr. Amos Gray, of Wideopen, was the builder.

ALTERATIONS AT KEIGHLEY PARISH CHURCH, YORKSHIRE.—After being closed several weeks for renovation and alterations, Keighley Parish Church has just been reopened. The chief alteration has been the construction of a west entrance through the base of the tower, forming a tiled porch 13 ft. by 14 ft. From the south aisle a new doorway will give the choir access to the large vestry, and some of the smaller pews near have been removed, and other necessary changes made. Messrs. Powell Bros., Leeds, carried out the decorations. Messrs. Bailey, architects, Keighley, have supervised the work, which, including a renovation of the organ by Messrs. Laycock & Conacher, Cross-hills, has involved the outlay of 1,400*l.* to 1,500*l.*

CHURCH, ST. ANNES, LANCASHIRE.—The Bishop of Manchester visited St. Annes-on-the-Sea on the 22nd ult. for the purpose of consecrating St. Thomas's Church. The Church consists of a chancel and nave, with an organ-chamber on the north side. As at present built, it is 102 ft. long (the chancel taking up about 34 ft.), and when completed two more bays will be added to the west end, which is now of a temporary character. Seating accommodation is provided for about 600 persons, and this will eventually be increased to 800 sittings. The exterior and interior are faced with Accrington brick, with stone dressings. The stone used in the outside walls is from Darley Dale, and in the interior Runcorn flecked stone is employed. The choir-stalls, the Communion table, and the pulpit are of oak, carved; while the other woodwork, including the seats in the nave, is unvarnished pitch-pine. The floor of the chancel is laid with encaustic tiles, and the flooring of the nave is formed of solid wood blocks. The windows are filled with stone tracery, and the interior roof is of pitchpine. There is vestry accommodation, and a temporary porch, with baptistry, has been provided at the west end. The church will be lighted throughout by electricity. The cost up to the present has been about 6,000*l.*, the uncompleted portion of the scheme including a tower and porch at the west end, in addition to the extra bays already referred to. The architects are Messrs. Austin & Paley, of Lancaster, and the contractors Messrs. Smith Brothers, Burnley, and Messrs. Hatch & Sons, Lancaster.

NEW CHURCH OF ST. ANDREW, MALMESBURY PARK, BOURNEMOUTH.—The new Church of St. Andrew, in the district of Malmesbury Park, Bournemouth, was opened recently. The foundation stone of the church was laid in October last. The nave is planned with north and south aisles, each with its separate porch, which also communicates with the rest of the building. Central, with the nave at its western end, is the baptistry, flanked at its angles with buttresses. The nave is 80 ft. in length by 25 ft. in width, and is separated from the aisles by four arches, which carry the clearstory, and is spanned throughout its length by an open timber roof. The aisles at their narrowest point are 11 ft. wide, and broaden out at their eastern end to a width of 18 ft. The walls are of Purbeck stone, with Bath stone finishings. The roof is of red tiles. Seating accommodation, exclusive of clergy and choir, is provided for a congregation of 600. The architects are Messrs. Chatwin, Birmingham, and S. Tugwell, Bournemouth. The builders of the nave and aisles are Messrs. Collins & Godfrey, of Tewkesbury, whose contract price for the work was 4,651*l.*

WESLEYAN CHAPEL, ST. HELENS, LANCASHIRE.—The new Wesleyan chapel which has been erected in Park-road, St. Helens, on the site of the old meeting-house, was opened on the 21st ult. The new building is 70 ft. long by 42 ft., and provides accommodation for 400 worshippers, besides two vestries and a choir and rostrum. It is built of Ruabon bricks, in the late Gothic style, from the plans of Mr. F. S. Biram. The total cost was over 1,800*l.*

CHURCH, ROTHERHAM.—Eastwood View, a part of the parish of Eastwood, Rotherham, is to be provided with a mission church, and on the 21st inst. the foundation stone was laid. The total cost is estimated at 1,350*l.* The church, which is to be known as that of the Holy Saviour, will consist of a nave 70 ft. long and 27 ft. wide, chancel 21 ft. long and 18 ft. wide, with vestry, recess for small organ, and two porches. The accommodation is for 300 persons. Local pressed bricks, with St. Bee's stone dressings, will be used. Internally the walls will be plastered, and the woodwork stained and varnished. Mr. J. E. Knight, of Rotherham, is the architect; Mr. Richard Snell, of Rotherham, the contractor; and Messrs. Wright Bros., of Attercliffe, the heating engineers.

METHODIST CHURCH, WHITEHEAD, BELFAST.—On the 23rd ult., the new Methodist Church at Whitehead was opened. The new church, which is in connexion with the Carrickfergus circuit, and will afford accommodation for a congregation of over three hundred persons, is 55 ft. by 25 ft. Adjoining the church are a church parlour and caretaker's apartments. The building operations have been carried out by Mr. David Barbour, contractor, Whitehead, from the plans of Mr. H. Sykes, Belfast.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CUSHENDALL, CO. ANTRIM.—The new Presbyterian Church at Cushendall was opened on the 17th ult. Mr. William J. Fennell was the architect.

WELLWOOD CHURCH, GLASGOW.—This church, at the corner of Yarrow Gardens and Carlton-terrace, North Kelvinside, was opened on the 24th ult. The building will ultimately be the hall of the larger church, a site for which has been reserved by its side. Mr. Alex. Petrie, of Glasgow, is the architect, and the principal contractors were :—Mason work, Mr. Gordon; joiners, Messrs. James Herbertson & Son; electric lighting, Messrs. John Findlay & Co.; and plastering, Messrs. Struthers & Sons, all of Glasgow.

PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHURCH, CULLERCOATS, NORTHUMBERLAND.—The new Primitive Methodist church at Cullercoats was opened on the 27th ult. It adjoins the church which was built in 1869, and will afford sitting accommodation for about 600 people. The main entrance is in John-street, and leads into a vestibule. From there, inner lobbies communicate with the ground floor, and there is a staircase to the gallery. The organ and choir are placed behind the rostrum. Behind the organ chamber there are a minister's vestry and a large room. Boyle's patent inlet tubes and air pump ventilators have been placed on the roof, and the heating will be by hot-water pipes. The building measures 67 ft. by 44 ft., and is constructed of stone, with flag blockers at front gable. It was designed by Mr. Geo. Race, architect, of Westgate, and Messrs. Bolam, of Birtley, were the contractors. The cost was about 3,000*l.*

PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHAPEL, NORTON SUBCOURSE, NORFOLK.—The foundation stone of a Primitive Methodist chapel at Norton Subcourse was laid recently. Messrs. Kerridge & Sons, of Wisbech, are the architects, and Mr. W. Wynes, of Thurlton, the builder.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, FELIXSTOWE.—A new Presbyterian Church has just been erected on the Orwell-road, Felixstowe. The architect was Mr. Geo. F. Leighton, of Ipswich and Felixstowe. The style is Early English, and the church is built in Kentish rag, with Monk's Park bathstone. The roof is covered with red Broseley tiles. The principal entrance is from the Orwell-road, fronting which is a porch, with stone columns, above which is a large window, with an arch in continuation of the stonework of the porchway. From the porch is an entrance on either side. The building is 70 ft. by 38 ft., and it consists of a nave, chancel end, and transepts on either side, with open timbered hammer-beam roofing, one span, with arches separating the nave from the chancel and the transepts. At the south end is a gallery, divided from the nave by a semi-circular arch. The pulpit, which is of oak, stands in the centre of the chancel arch, its base being formed by three white stone steps up into the choir. The benching throughout is in oak, and the flooring of wood blocks of pitch pine, laid by Ebner's, of London. The heating is by the low pressure hot-water system, combined with which is a scheme for warming fresh air. The building is lighted by electricity, the installation having been carried out by Messrs. Tamplin & Makoviski, of London. The heating has been provided by Messrs. Kite & Co., of London. Seating accommodation is provided for about 500 persons. The total cost of the building will be about 4,000*l.* The contractor was Mr. F. Thurman, Walton, the masonry work being by Mr. Thos. Strong, Felixstowe.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, BOLE HILLS, SHEFFIELD.—The new Wesleyan Church at the corner of Quarry-lane, Crookes, and Western-road, was opened on the 28th ult. The building, which is entered by a large central doorway with side wing porches, has seating accommodation for about 300 persons. There is an apsidal arrangement at the end for the choir and communion, an organ chamber being also provided at the side. The total inside length is 74 ft. The floor of the chancel is laid with polished oak and teak blocks, and the pulpit, choir stalls, communion table, &c., are of oak. The chancel windows are of stained glass. The schoolroom, which will accommodate over 300 children, is parallel with the church. Between the church and the school is a connecting corridor and a range of vestries. Kitchen, store, and lavatory accommodation has been provided. Externally the walls are faced with Bole Hill stone, the dressed stone being from Matlock. The main front of the church has a low porch with wide arched doorway, and above, in the main gable, is a composite window of five lights, with tracery in the upper part enclosed within a deeply moulded arch. On either side are square turrets, the gable having carved shields and conventional foliage in the apex. The other windows of the church and of the end of the school are also traceried. The roofing is covered with red tiles. The whole of the buildings and fittings have been carried out from the designs and under the supervision of the architect, Mr. W. J. Hall, of Sheffield, the general contractors being Messrs. D. O'Neill & Son, with the following sub-contractors :—Joiners, Messrs. Dawson & Jones; tiler, Mr. Lockwood; plasterers, Messrs. Hudson & Dore; plumbers, &c., Messrs. Corrie & Sons; and painter, Mr. Topham. Mr. Frank Tory executed the carving, and Messrs. C. Pearce & Son the warming apparatus. The font is of beaten copper, and was made by Mr. G. Halliday.

CHURCH EXTENSION, WHITLEY, NORTHUMBERLAND.—Trinity Wesleyan Church, Whitley, is being enlarged. The scheme includes the erection of a new Sunday school, vestries, and class rooms, and the addition of a chancel to the church, and will cost about 2,000*l.* Messrs. T. A. Page & Son, of South Shields, are the architects, and the contractor is Mr. J. L. Miller, of Tynemouth.

PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHAPEL, NORMANBY, MIDDLESBROUGH.—On the 30th ult. the memorial stones of a Primitive Methodist chapel were laid at Normanby. Mr. Robert Moore, of Middlesbrough, is the architect, and Mr. Wm. Douglas, of Normanby, the contractor. The cost will be about 800*l.*

CHURCH, BEXHILL.—The new Church of St. Stephen's, Woodsgate Park, Bexhill, was consecrated on the 21st ult. The building will seat 600 persons, and is of red brick with dressings of Bath stone, with a tiled roof and spire. The length is 125 ft. and the width 60 ft. at the nave, and 85 ft. at the transepts. The height of the tower is 70 ft., the battlements being 33 ft. Mr. H. Ward, of Hastings, was the architect, and Mr. H. E. Cruttenden, of the same town, was the builder. The cost was about 8,000*l.*

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, NOTTINGHAM.—The foundation stones of the new Queen's Walk Congregational Church were laid on the 28th ult. Mr. C. Nelson Holloway, the architect, stated that it was determined, if possible, to utilise the old foundations for the new structure. The organ chamber, however, was to be placed at the back of the church and was a new building entirely. The exterior of the church will be in the Perpendicular style, the front to Queen's Walk and side of lobby to be built of Bullwell stone rock with dressings of Hollington stone. The sides of the church will be faced with pressed bricks, and the roof will be of American sea-green slates. Accommodation will be provided for about 500 people, and the church has been so designed that an end gallery can be added in the future. Internally, the church has a length of 70 ft. and a breadth of over 43 ft. The roof, an open timber one, is 47 ft. up to the apex from the floor of the church. The seating will be of Californian pine. The contract amounts to 2,614*l.*

WESLEYAN CHAPEL, AMESBURY, WILTSHIRE.—The new chapel which replaces the old Wesleyan chapel destroyed by fire, was opened on the 20th ult. The building is of red brick with stone dressings, and will seat 300 persons. The architect was Mr. J. Gunton, of London, the contractors having been Messrs. Wort & Way, of Salisbury.

SCHOOL EXTENSION, LLANDAFF.—During the last few months Howell's Glamorgan County School for Girls, Llandaff, has been enlarged; 5,287*l.* has been expended upon extensions. The additions are an upper and lower hall, music-rooms, mistress's-rooms, which form a new south wing; increased cloak-room and bedroom accommodation in the east wing, improved accommodation in the west wing, a revision of the heating and hot-water system in the west wing. There is an outdoor bicycle house. The upper hall in the south wing will seat about 450 people, and is fitted up with a platform. Mr. G. E. Halliday was the architect, and Mr. C. C. Dunn was the contractor.

SCHOOLS, CHORLTON-CUM-HARDY, LANCASHIRE.—In connexion with the provision of new elementary schools at Chorlton-cum-Hardy, the architects, Messrs. Potts, Son, & Hennings, Manchester, have submitted plans of the schools, which are to be built on the site presented by Earl Egerton, near the new St. Clement's Church at Chorlton. Provision is made for 600 scholars. The proposed building is two stories high; on each floor there will be a schoolroom and class-rooms to accommodate 300 children, separated by glazed screen. The basement will be used for manual exercises. The total cost is to be 5,000*l.*, but only the first story is to be erected at present, the structure having a flat roof to facilitate the additions in future.

NEW BLUE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, WELLS.—These new buildings in Portway, Wells, were opened on Saturday last week. The buildings comprise a schoolroom, 33 ft. by 24 ft., accommodating 170 scholars; two class-rooms, 20 ft. by 16 ft. each, accommodating thirty scholars; a cookery school, 30 ft. by 23 ft., with scullery, larder, &c., attached. Adjoining the main entrance are a cloak-room and lavatory. The schools are built of local conglomerate stone, with Doulting stone dressings, and the roofs are covered with Broseley tiles. The cost of the building, exclusive of site, is about 3,000*l.* Mr. H. Dare Bryan, of Bristol, was the architect; Mr. Charles Browne was clerk of the works.

BATHS, CHESTER.—The foundation stone was laid on the 28th ult. of the new baths to be erected in Union-street, opposite the Grosvenor Park. The architects are Messrs. Douglas & Fordham, and the builder is Mr. W. W. Freeman. The buildings will be of red bricks, with stone dressings, and will cost 11,600*l.* There will be two swimming-baths and the usual slipper-baths, &c.

INFIRMARY, NEWCASTLE.—The foundation stone of the new Infirmary buildings, Newcastle-on-Tyne, was laid by the Prince of Wales on the 20th ult. There had been much discussion as to the suitability or unsuitability of the old site, and the late Mr. John Hall, shipowner, came forward with an offer of 100,000*l.* if the building were associated with his gift and put on an open site on the Moor or Leazes. The latter site was obtained. A general view of the new buildings shows the central part in a very dominating light, this effect being obtained by placing the servants' bedrooms on the upper floors of the administrative block. This block will be the centre of several groups of buildings, and access will be given to it through a porch of sufficient size to permit a carriage to stand under cover. The service wing will be placed centrally between the main corridor of the infirmary and the administrative block. The main administrative staircase is arranged around the central hall, and immediately in front of this, in the centre of the main elevation, the board-room is situated, a balcony projecting over the door. The out-patients' department will be close to St. Thomas-street, and will be accessible to patients directly they enter the hospital grounds. There will be four large consulting-rooms and four small ones. The operation-room has been placed so as to be convenient for all the consulting-rooms, but especially those on the surgical side. The ophthalmic room will have an uninterrupted range of 24 ft. The entrance lodge and the hall can be used as a tea and coffee bar for out-patients, and the bar removed when the hall is used for meetings. The dispensary will be fitted with dispensing counters for male and female patients, and also a serving counter for house medicines. In the operating theatre, which will be on the ground level, it is proposed to put a gallery all round, 7 ft. from the floor. Under this room, accessible from the basement corridor, and easily accessible from the students' rooms, will be the lecture theatre, with seating accommodation for rather more than 100 students. The nurses' home is to be on the highest level of the site, at the extreme west end of the infirmary main corridor, and facing the entrance to the Leazes Park. On the ground floor there will be eight bedrooms for nurses, on the first floor twenty-six, on the second floor twenty-six, and on the third floor twenty—a total of eighty—as well as six bedrooms for housemaids. The chapel has been arranged to the north of the main infirmary corridor, and west of the central ward staircase, and comprises a nave, side aisle, small chancel, and organ chamber, as well as a room for robing. The accommodation is for 142. The accident and reception wards are arranged so as to be entirely away from the public gaze. There will be eight ward pavilions. These are not less than 80 ft. apart, and are two stories high, axially placed due north and south. The large ward pavilions will all be very similar, and are designed for twenty-four beds each. Each ward will be 102 ft. long, 27 ft. wide, 13 ft. high, and will contain twenty-four beds. The children's wards will be 24 ft. wide. Two rooms for photography have been placed on the ground floor near the operating theatre. The architects are Messrs. H. P. Adams, London, and W. Lister Newcombe, Newcastle, whose design was selected in competition. Mr. Pringle is the contractor.

INFIRMARY, NORWICH.—The Prince and Princess of Wales opened, a few days ago, the new Jenny Lind Infirmary in Unthank-road, Norwich. The building has been erected on a site given by the late Mr. J. J. Colman, in memory of his deceased wife. The buildings face the south. The main drive, straight to the principal entrance, is in a line with the corner of Mile End-road. The administrative block stands in the centre: it is of red brick with Bath stone dressings, the centre well advanced, and the roof line broken up by gables and low pediments. From this a corridor leads on either side to the wings, which radiate in such a way as practically to shut in the whole front from the northern and eastern winds. The wards are in a plainer style than the centre block, and finished with semi-circular ends. In the administrative block the ground floor is taken up with the board-room, the matron's-room, the dining-room, and an apartment for visitors. Over these are the bedrooms of matron and nurses, each of whom has a separate apartment, and also recreation-rooms. In the rear are the domestic offices, kitchen, scullery, &c., and above them the servants' dormitories. The entrance for patients is on the right of the administrative block, with receiving-room and bath-room, while from the doctor's apartment there is connexion with the isolation block in the rear of the main building. From the corridor before mentioned access is gained to the operating theatre, adjacent to which are the anæsthetic room and a lavatory. In each ward there is accommodation for eighteen beds. Attached is a smaller ward, which may be used for private patients if required. At the outer ends of the wards are rooms, almost semi-circular in plan, where convalescent patients can pass the day, and from which, through moveable casements, access may be gained to an asphalted verandah, and so to the hospital grounds. The wards are built on arches. The floor is of Ebner's mosaic, laid on 6 in. of cement concrete over iron girders. The corridor, which extends the whole length of the building, has a glazed brick dado. Mr. Edward Boardman was the architect for the new buildings, and the contractor Mr. T. H. Yelf.

EXTENSIONS, SHAFTESBURY WORKMEN'S INSTITUTE, ST. PHILIP'S, BRISTOL.—On the 19th ult. the new buildings erected in connexion with the Shaftesbury Workmen's Institute and Public Hall, Kingsland-road, St. Philip's, were opened. The extensions provide two club-rooms for youths and a skittle-alley; on the first floor are club-rooms for girls, committee-rooms, and an extension of the large hall, increasing the accommodation by nearly 200 seats. This extension is provided with rolling shutters, so that the original building and the new portion can be used either separately or together. On the second floor are class-rooms and caretaker's rooms. Mr. Frank W. Wills was the architect of the new structure, which was erected under his supervision by Mr. George Humphreys. The plumbing and gasfitting were carried out by Mr. G. F. Tuckey, and the heating apparatus was fixed by Messrs. Crispin & Sons. Mr. Turner was the clerk of works.

STEAM LAUNDRY, BLAIRGOWRIE, PERTH.—Steam laundry premises have been erected at the corner of Emma-street and Atholl-street, Blairgowrie. Externally the building is 72 ft. in length by 44 ft. in breadth. It is divided into a washing house and a finishing room, each 48 ft. by 20 ft. 6 in. The rest of the building consists of offices, packing-room, store-room, &c. The contractors were:—Mason, Bailie Hill; joiner, Mr. W. T. Robertson; plumber, Mr. G. P. Kidd; slater, Mr. R. T. Craigie; ironwork, Messrs. J. S. Fraser & Son; painter, Mr. J. Smith—all of Blairgowrie; plaster and cement work, Mr. W. Sidie, Alyth. The machinery and fittings were supplied and fitted by Messrs. T. Bradford & Co., Manchester; and all the operations were carried out under the supervision of Mr. L. Falconer, from plans supplied by Messrs. L. & J. Falconer, architects, Blairgowrie and Fort-William.

PUBLIC HALL AND PAVILION, WALTON-ON-THE-NAZE.—The foundation stone of Walton's new public hall was laid on the 20th ult., when the opening took place of the new pavilion on the recently-completed pier. The public hall, which is being erected under the auspices of the Walton-on-Naze Public Buildings Company, Limited, is situated in High-street. The ground floor comprises offices on each side of the principal entrance, and the corner office will be occupied as a bank and manager's house. Adjoining it will be three shops. In the rear is the public hall, which building will accommodate over 500 persons. There is a stage, with dressing-rooms, &c. The first floor consists of a suite of offices, next the main street, with a stone staircase, and a public room, which could be adapted as a gallery. The main façade is treated in the Classic style, the facings being of red brick, with dressings of Bath stone. Mr. A. Migotti, London, is the architect, the contractor being Mr. E. West, of Chelmsford.

NEW PHYSICAL LABORATORY, OWENS COLLEGE, MANCHESTER.—The new physical laboratory at the Owens College, Manchester, has been designed by Mr. J. W. Beaumont, architect, of Manchester, and has cost about 23,000*l.*; another 10,000*l.* will be spent in equipment. Attached to the physical laboratory there is an electro-technical laboratory, which will form a memorial of the late Dr. John Hopkinson. The laboratories occupy a prominent position in Coupland-street, and are connected with the college by an underground passage. Red brick and white stone are the materials that have been used in the construction, on a site measuring about 100 ft. by 60 ft. There are about forty rooms. Besides those intended in the first place for ordinary teaching, elementary and advanced, there are others for special research and for electro-chemical work. Glazed bricks have been used in nearly all the rooms for the walls. Appliances are provided for filtration of the air. At the top of the building there is an observatory fitted with a 10-in. telescope. The building will be supplied throughout with compressed air up to four atmospheres, and with steam for experimental purposes. The electric light will be used throughout the buildings. There is also an electric lift. Provision has been made for a photographic laboratory and for a large Rowland's grating, used for spectroscopic investigation.

RAILWAY WORKS, NOTTINGHAM.—Important building works are being carried out on the premises of the Midland Railway Company in Nottingham as a preliminary to the reconstruction of their passenger station. A commencement has not, however, yet been made with the demolition of property on the particular parts to be utilised for the extensions, and before this can be done elsewhere than in Queen's-road new buildings have to be erected. A new electric lighting station, which is to take the place of the one on the north side of the railway bridge in Carrington-street, is in course of erection at the north end of the cattle docks. This building, which is 137 ft. long and 37 ft. wide, comprises boiler houses, 36 ft. by 38 ft.; accumulating house, 13 ft. 7 in. by 25 ft. 6 in.; hydraulic fitting shop, 33 ft. by 16 ft. 4½ in.; hydraulic stores, 14 ft. 6 in. by 14 ft. 6 in.; electric stores, 12 ft. by 12 ft.; electric light fitting shop, 12 ft. by 12 ft.; and battery-room, 32 ft. by 32 ft. The progress of the work at the commencement was hampered considerably by the large quantity of water met with while the foundations were being put in. It is a plain red brick building with occasional rows of black bricks; the inner walls are of chocolate and white glazed bricks, with ornamental bands. The chimney, octagonal in shape, is to be built to a height of 140 ft. from the railway level. It goes down to a depth of 19 ft. from the surface. At the foundation it is 28 ft. across, with footings 22 ft. by 22 ft. In view of the old tank house on the west side of the fitters' shop coming down to make room for an additional workshop to run parallel with the present building, a new one has been built in close proximity to the north line. It is 75 ft. long and 21 ft. wide, and is practically completed so far as the brickwork is concerned. The iron girders are fixed ready for the tank, under which a corrugated iron roof is to be erected. The contractor is Mr. Dickinson, of Derby. Mr. Rhodes is the clerk of the works.—*Nottingham Express.*

CHILDREN'S ASYLUM, BALDOVAN, FORFARSHIRE.—The foundation stone of the new asylum for imbecile children at Baldovan was laid on the 13th ult. Mr. J. T. Maclaren is the architect.

TRAMCAR SHED, MANCHESTER.—On the 12th ult. the foundation stone was laid of the first of several car-sheds which the Manchester Corporation are about to erect for the accommodation of the electric tramcars. The building is on the north side of Queen's-road, Cheetham. The architect is Mr. J. Gibbons.

HALL, LARBERT, STIRLING.—The foundation stone of the new hall which Major Dobbie, of Messrs. Dobbie, Forbes, & Co., ironfounders, has presented to Larbert and Stenhousemuir, was laid

on the 23rd ult. The hall will cost 10,000*l.*, and is being built from plans prepared by Mr. William Black, Falkirk, on a site situated on the public road between Larbert and Stenhousemuir. The large hall will accommodate 1,000 persons, and a smaller one will hold 180 persons. There will also be a kitchen.

ALTERATIONS TO ST. JAMES'S HALL, PLYMOUTH.—St. James's Hall, Plymouth, has just been re-opened after alterations to the interior. A staircase leads to a grand foyer, and from this the main body of the hall is reached, within being the staircase leading to the balcony. There is seating accommodation for about a thousand. The stage and accessories are constructed only for concerts. The main entrance-hall is on one level, 86 ft. long by 44 ft. wide. The ceiling is decorated with Lincrusta Walton, and the walls are hung with cream and gold designs. The back of the stage has been newly built, windows and dressing-rooms have been added, beside two additional exits. The flooring is of pitch pine, the landing mosaic, with concrete underneath. At the basement there are a bar and cloak-room accommodation. The premises will be illuminated with electric light supplied by the Corporation. Mr. B. Priestley Shires was the architect.

LIFTING A ROOF.—The *Hampshire Independent* of June 30 gives an interesting account of the operation of lifting the roof of the Southampton Central District Schools. Thirty-five jacks were worked by the same number of men, who at the signal from the foreman took a quarter turn. This was continued until the roofing was raised 6 in., when it was wedged up. The screws were then eased, and placed in position for a subsequent lift. The total height the roof has been raised is 12 ft. When at that height, the roof was tied down in order to prevent any cross movement by the action of the wind. The total weight of the roof is calculated at 120 tons, but we gather from the account that it was raised in sections. The extra accommodation gained is ten additional class-rooms and one additional school-room; with this increased accommodation 760 more scholars can be provided for in the school. Had a new building been erected the cost would not have been under 11,000*l.*, whereas now the total cost is estimated at 9,000*l.* In addition to the class-rooms there are more cloak-rooms, also additional sanitary conveniences. The architect to the School Board, Mr. J. H. Blizzard, estimated that the cost of raising the roof in this way was much less than that of taking it down and reconstructing it. The builders are Messrs. H. Stevens & Co.; the clerk of works is Mr. S. Jurd, and the architect states it is through the valuable services rendered by Mr. Jurd that the work has been carried out so successfully.

BANDSTAND, THE PANTILES, TUNBRIDGE WELLS.—A bandstand is to be erected on the Pantiles, from a design by Mr. G. Featherstone.

SANITARY AND ENGINEERING NEWS.

THE NEW HIGH LEVEL RAILWAY BRIDGE OVER THE TYNE.—Before the close of the present year it is expected that a commencement will have been made with the North-Eastern Railway Company's new high level bridge across the Tyne. Mr. C. A. Harrison, engineer to the North-Eastern Railway Company, is the designer of the bridge. It will run from the west end of the Central Railway Station along the present lines across the Forth Banks bridge, through a part of the Forth goods yard, and then curve southward through a corner of the Forth Goods Station, proceeding south across the Close, and then straight across the river Tyne. The bridge will be approached by 40 ft. ashlar stone arches, though at the Close these may be altered to four arches of 60 ft. instead of six of 40 ft. It will cross the river in two spans resting upon a central pier, which will be of granite. The central pier will be in line with the corresponding pier of the Redheugh Bridge, and the structure is to be placed about 780 ft. east of the bridge named. Recent work in connexion with the rebuilding of the Redheugh Bridge has resulted in the discovery of a shale foundation at between 60 ft. and 70 ft. below the bed of the river, and it is thought probable that a similar foundation will be found when the railway bridge is proceeded with. Cylinders will be sunk and on these the piers will be built. There are five latticed steel girders, each weighing 300 tons. They will be 27 ft. in depth, and in width 4 ft. 6 in. The bridge will have a width of 48 ft. 6 in. from the centre of one parapet to the centre of the opposite parapet. Each of the two spans of the bridge will be 300 ft. in length, and the total length 675 ft. At the Gateshead side of the river the bridge approach will curve to the south-west, joining the Team Valley or main line about 100 yds. east of the Redheugh Bridge. From the Central Railway Station to the point where the new line joins the Team Valley line will be a distance of about 3,000 ft. Provision is also made for a loop to the new line at Gateshead from the east, as well as from the Team Valley.

PROPOSED WATER SUPPLY SCHEME FOR PYTCHLEY, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—A Local Government Board inquiry was held at Pytchley, on the 22nd ult., by Mr. H. B. Boulnois, inspector, relative to the application of the Kettering Rural District Council for sanction to borrow a sum of 1,200*l.* for the purposes of providing a water supply for the parish of Pytchley. Mr. H. Norwood, surveyor to the Rural District Council, explained the scheme.

NEW HIGH LEVEL SEWER, ABERDEEN.—In order to prevent flooding in the lower part of Ferryhill district, the Corporation's Sewerage Committee have resolved to go on at once with a section of the new high level sewer, and have accepted the tender of Mr. Peter Tawse, contractor, to construct the works for the sum of 14,374*l.* to the satisfaction of Mr. William Dyack, M.I.C.E., Borough Surveyor, who prepared the plans and specifications.

CULVERT, LEIGH, SOMERSETSHIRE.—The keystone of the culvert which will take the water from the proposed Leigh reservoir into the filters at Luxhay, in connexion with the Taunton waterworks, was laid on the 20th ult. The reservoir will have a capacity of 120 million gallons and a depth of 65 ft. The cost of the undertaking, including the land, will be about 30,000*l.* The work is being carried out by the Corporation's workmen under the direction of Mr. F. W. Roberts, the engineer, and Mr. H. T. Coles, the waterworks manager.

BORING FOR WATER, GAINSBOROUGH.—This boring, which has been carried out by Messrs. E. Timmins & Sons, of Runcorn, under the supervision of Mr. Percy Griffith as engineer, has now been successfully carried to the base of the sandstone beds, which were met with at a depth of a little short of 1,500 ft. below the surface, or about 50 ft. below the contract depth. The water supply from this boring has been analysed and proved to be of a very high quality, and similar in every respect to that which has already been obtained from the first boring sunk some years ago. From the level to which the water rises in the new boring it is evident that there is a plentiful supply available sufficient for the requirements of the town for many years to come. Application has already been made to the Local Government Board for sanction to a loan of 8,400*l.* to cover the cost of the pumping machinery and buildings which are now being designed by the engineer, but in order to admit of the very latest improvements in pumping machinery being adopted competitive designs will be invited from contractors. The circumstances prevailing at Gainsborough being peculiarly favourable, it is proposed to give special attention to the American system, recently introduced into this country, of lifting the water from the boring by means of compressed air.

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.—The demolition of the ancient prison called the "Grande Roquette" has been commenced. A whole new building quarter will before long arise on the site.——The Municipality of Vichy has voted a sum of 4,366,000 frs. for important street improvements.——A new post-office is to be built at Angoulême.——There is talk (we regret to hear) of erecting on the heights of Montmartre a tower to be higher than the Eiffel Tower, to be reached by a tunnel, and to carry an acetylene lamp of great power. M. Sebillot is the author of the scheme, which is estimated to cost 3,000,000 frs. The effect of such an erection on the great church at Montmartre will be deplorable.——The Act for the canal from the Marne to the Saône has been passed in the French Chamber. The cost of the work will be 21,000,000 frs., and it is to be completed in six years.——The principal marine painters of France have formed a Society under the presidency of M. Tattegrain. It is to be hoped this may lead to an improvement in French sea-painting.——In the course of this month the new postage stamps, designed by MM. Olivier Merson, Joseph Blanc, and Monchon, will be put into circulation.——The colonnaded porticoes from the ancient Abbey of St. Germain des Près have been put up, under the direction of the "Service des Promenades" of Paris, in the small square of St. Germain des Près. They are supposed to have been the work of Pierre de Montereau, the architect of the Sainte Chapelle.——The Paris Municipality has decided to pull down the ancient buildings of the Hôtel Dieu in such a manner as to ensure the opening out of the site of the Church of St. Julien le Pauvre, which it is proposed to make into a museum, as an annexe of the Carnavalet museum.——The death is announced of M. Schuler, architect, of Nancy, at the age of forty-eight.——We have also to record the death of M. Paul Biva, a landscape painter of talent and also a painter of flower subjects. Among his best works may be named "Matin à Villeneuve l'Etang," and "Un Bouquet de Rose," exhibited in the 1893 Salon. This year he sent to the Salon a charming picture under the title "Floraison du Matin," as well as several water-colours.

GERMANY.—It has at length been decided to erect the buildings to form the German Naval Museum in connexion with the Berlin University. A committee has been formed for the purpose, consisting of Baron von Richtofen, of the Berlin University; Professor von Hall, of the Naval Office; and Professor von Drijalsky, the scientific leader of the projected German Antartic expedition.

INDIA.—The budget estimates for works to be carried out in Burma during the next twelve months include the provision of an efficient water supply for the Rangoon cantonment, and the drainage of Fort Dufferin, at Mandalay.——The recent earthquake at Darjeeling has led to the execution of much engineering work, principally of a protective character, the hill-sides having to be extensively drained.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS ANNOUNCEMENTS.—Mr. F. Adams Smith, architect, has removed his offices from 28, Finsbury-circus to 35, New Broad-street, E.C.——Mr. G. A. Sexton, architect and surveyor, has removed his offices from 123, High-road, Kilburn, to Bank Chambers, 42, High-street, Kilburn, N.W.

LABOUR MARKET IN THE COLONIES.—The July circular of the Emigrants' Information Office states that in New South Wales there is occasional demand for a few blacksmiths and carpenters. In Victoria the Government is about to establish a Department of Labour. There is a good demand, which is likely to continue, for a limited number of thoroughly skilled plumbers on the Melbourne drainage works; otherwise there is not much improvement either in Melbourne or throughout the Colony in the general demand for labour. In South Australia there is practically no demand for more mechanics in the towns. In Queensland there is a moderate demand, in the south, for mechanics, such as carpenters, stonemasons, and bricklayers. In Western Australia the demand for mechanics is not great, and the supply of men in the building and other trades is sufficient. In Tasmania the best opening is for skilled miners and mechanics on the west coast. In New Zealand the building and engineering trades are almost everywhere busy. Persons are warned against going to South Africa in search of work so long as the war lasts. There are large numbers of persons there at the present time who are out of employment.

REMODELLING HULL STREETS.—A special meeting of the Hull City Improvement Committee was held on the 25th ult. The Mayor (Councillor W. Alfred Gelder), who presided, submitted further proposals for the improvement of the streets of Hull, which, with those already sanctioned, involve almost the rebuilding of the city. The Mayor said they had already reached a point when it had become imperative that they should consider further city improvements. In his proposals he had endeavoured to benefit every district. They included:—1. The widening of Beverley-road, to enable them to lay a double line of trams. 2. The widening of Lowgate from the Town Hall to Whitefriargate, part of the property for which had already been secured. 3. The formation of a street connecting Clarence-street with Davison-lane, thus making a direct tram route from Whitefriargate Bridge across by the Town Hall, over Drypool Bridge to the Holderness-road. The last-mentioned street would become a great leading thoroughfare, connecting East with West Hull, and extending in length between five and six miles. Other schemes embraced a short street through from Smeaton-street to Charles-street, the widening of Hedon-road, and sundry improvements at Marfleet in anticipation of the Joint Dock development. He also suggested that some communication should be made between Adelaide-street and Coltman-street if the owners of property were prepared to sell at a reasonable price, but, as this was a more expensive matter than the others, it would depend upon the way in which the Corporation were received whether this scheme would be carried forward or not. In these street improvements there were no serious vested interests nor licensed properties to contend with; while to delay meant adding considerably to the cost. The Corporation need not by this Bill be committed to any one of the schemes; but if they were met in a fair and reasonable manner by the owners these improvements would take place.—After some discussion the Committee unanimously accepted the schemes brought forward by the Mayor, and resolved to recommend them to the Council for adoption.

BRIXTON PRISON.—A sum of about 58,000*l.* will be spent upon new works at Brixton Prison in adapting it for purposes of a gaol for the county of Middlesex in the place of Newgate. The governor's house and some of the old blocks on the military side will, we understand, be rebuilt, together with the Roman Catholic chapel and the hospital ward and cells. Provision will be made for male prisoners who are under remand or under trial at the Central Criminal Court, and for execution of sentence upon those who are condemned to capital punishment. The prison was built in 1820-1 as a house of correction for the county of Surrey, and was fitted with a treadwheel—the first of its kind. The original plan comprised ten wards and ten day-rooms for convicts of both sexes. The buildings were subsequently enlarged for the reception of soldiers sentenced to imprisonment.

THE REBUILDING OF AYR TOWN HALL.—A poll was taken in Ayr recently in connexion with the question of whether or not the new Town Hall should be built on the plan by Mr. J. K. Hunter out of the rates. There were six polling places, and there are about 4,690 voters on the roll. Only 1,020 voted, and in all the wards there was a majority against building the hall out of the rates, the aggregate number of votes against being 450.

MEMORIAL WINDOWS, ST. AUGUSTINE'S CHURCH, WRANGTHORN, LEEDS.—Two memorial windows have just been placed in the south transept of Wrangthorn Church. The subjects are "Christ Blessing Little Children" and "The Sermon on the Mount." The work was executed by Messrs. Powell Brothers, of Leeds.

PORTMAN CHAPEL.—We hear that it is proposed to remove Portman Chapel, in Baker-street, one of the last of the old proprietary chapels of its kind in London, and that Lord Portman has offered to sell the site to the congregation for 8,000*l.*, and to contribute 3,000*l.* towards the endowment of a new district church.

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL CENTRAL SCHOOL OF ARTS AND CRAFTS.—The annual exhibition of students' work at this institution will be opened free to the public on Monday next, July 9, remaining open daily throughout the week, between the hours of 12 (noon) and 8.30 p.m. The school, established by the Technical Education Board of the London County Council four years ago, is situated at 316, Regent-street, opposite the Polytechnic. The work done by students includes bookbinding, silversmiths', goldsmiths' and jewellers' work, chasing and engraving, enamelling, stained glass, ornamental lead work, stone work (by architects), woodcuts in colour (by a method based on Japanese practice), embroidery, wood-carving and gilding (applied mainly to picture frames), lithography, writing and illumination, also modelling and designs for various processes.

LEEDS INSANITARY AREAS.—The question of dealing with the insanitary area in Leeds on a larger scale is now under consideration. The Corporation have already acquired the whole of the scheduled property in the York-street insanitary area, and it is now proposed to complete the scheme of which it forms a part. This instalment covers by far the larger part of the original plan. The York-street area embraces 25 acres; the area now intended to be dealt with comprises nearly 60 acres It adjoins the York-street area and extends in a northerly direction almost up to the "Hope Inn" in North-street, extending eastwards nearly as far as Burmantofts-street, and westwards to the neighbourhood of the "Harewood Arms." This area includes some small properties not shown originally, but now required to give completeness to the scheme. The proposal has been formulated by the Insanitary Area Sub-Committee.

APPROACHING HEALTH CONGRESS IN ABERDEEN.—Under the auspices of the British Institute of Public Health a congress will be held in Aberdeen, from August 2 to 7 next inclusive, under the general presidency of the Earl of Aberdeen. Upwards of 700 delegates will be present, and papers on architectural, engineering, and sanitary and hygienic questions, so far as relating to public health, will be submitted and discussed. There will also be excursions to Balmoral, &c.

GIFT OF ART COLLECTION TO ABERDEEN.—On the death, recently, of Mrs. Macdonald, of Kepplestone, her trustees intimated to Aberdeen Town Council that they were prepared to hand over to the Corporation the art-treasures bequeathed by her husband, the late Mr. Alexander Macdonald, granite merchant, to the Corporation. Mr. Macdonald was a liberal patron of art, and a valuable part of the gift is a collection of portraits of eminent artists painted by themselves while guests of Mr. Macdonald. The trustees also expressed their readiness to sell the house and about 8 or 9 acres of ground to the town, and intimated that a gift of 2,000*l.* would be handed over towards the purchase price. The Finance Committee of the Town Council, however, do not think Kepplestone House the best situation for the collection, which will no doubt be placed in the Art Gallery, School Hill, in the centre of the city, as originally intended by the donor. At the same time the Committee are not indisposed to acquire the ground, to which would be added part of the lands of Seafield, already the property of the Corporation, for the purpose of forming a public park.

THE IRISH GOLD ORNAMENTS, BRITISH MUSEUM.—In connexion with the question of restoring to Ireland certain gold ornaments now in the British Museum, about which some question has been raised in Parliament, the following resolution was unanimously passed at the ordinary meeting of the Society of Antiquaries at Burlington House on the 21st ult.:—"That the Society of Antiquaries of London, which takes a keen interest in all matters connected with the archæology of these islands, views with marked dissatisfaction the proposal to remove from the British Museum certain gold ornaments lately acquired from Ireland. The Society is of opinion that the cause of archæology will be best served by the retention of these interesting objects in the central museum of the Empire, where they are accessible to a greater number of students than would be the case elsewhere; while, as remains of the art of the Ancient Britons, and having only an accidental connexion with Ireland, these relics could be placed nowhere more appropriately than in the British Museum."

BUILDERS AND MUNICIPAL TRADING.—A meeting of the Executive of the Midland Federation of Master Builders and Employers in the building trade was held on the 26th ult. in Birmingham, for the purpose of considering what action should be taken to place before the Joint Committee of the Houses of Parliament appointed to consider and report as to the principles which should govern powers given to municipal and other local authorities for industrial enterprise information and evidence against such bodies undertaking work which should legitimately belong to builders and contractors. Mr. James Wright (Nottingham) presided. On the motion of County Alderman Bowen (Birmingham), seconded by Mr. J. Herbert (Wolverhampton), representatives were appointed on a Committee of the National Association of Master Builders for the purpose of selecting witnesses to give evidence before the Parliamentary Committee especially with reference to the interests of builders and contractors in the provinces.—On the proposition of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. James V. Porter (Derby), the following resolution was unanimously carried:—"That this meeting of the Midland Federation of Building Trades Employers, whilst recognising the wisdom of Parliament giving full powers to municipal and other local governing bodies to conduct the public affairs within the area of their jurisdiction for the benefit of the ratepayers, emphatically objects to powers being given by Bills and provisional orders enabling Local Authorities to undertake trading such as would seriously affect the legitimate interests and rights of builders and contractors in the country, believing that the same would not only be detrimental to a large and important section of the rate paying community, but would lead to waste of public money and other abuses." The Chairman and Mr. John J. Moffatt (Birmingham) were elected to represent the Federation on the Committee of the National Association.

REFUSE DESTRUCTOR AND ELECTRIC LIGHTING SCHEME, SOUTHPORT.—On the 28th ult. Colonel A. J. Hepper, R.E., attended at the Southport Town Hall to inquire on behalf of the Local Government Board into an application by the Town Council for power to borrow 13,000*l.* for the purpose of providing a refuse destructor on the gasworks estate, and also 9,200*l.* for the purposes of electric light. The application in regard to the destructor was first taken. It was stated that there were 20,000 tons of dry ashpit refuse to be disposed of annually, and great difficulty had been experienced in getting rid of it. It was proposed to put in one of Horsfall's six-cell destructors, which, with forced draught and 1-in. water pressure, would dispose of sixty tons per day. The site was part of the gas estate, and it was proposed to utilise the heat for purposes connected with the estate. Evidence was given by the Borough Surveyor, Mr. R. P. Hirst, and the Electrical Engineer, Mr. C. D. Tuite.

THE SANITARY INSTITUTE.—At an examination in practical sanitary science, held in Edinburgh on June 8 and 9, one candidate presented himself, Mr. Marmaduke T. Wilson, to whom a certificate was granted.

CARDIFF NEW TOWN HALL.—A meeting of the Cardiff Town Hall Committee was held at the Town Hall on Monday. The Town Clerk explained that the meeting had been called with a view of inserting in the contracts the names of two gentlemen to be nominated by that Committee to settle any disputes that may arise in reference to the Town Hall and Law Courts contracts. The following gentlemen were appointed:—Mr. E. A. Graning, Old Broad-street; and Mr. H. T. Steward (Hunt & Steward), Parliament-street.

CAPITAL AND LABOUR.

BRISTOL BUILDING TRADE WAGES.—For some time negotiations have been proceeding between the Bristol Master Builders' Association and the carpenters, joiners, masons, bricklayers, plumbers, painters, and labourers with respect to a demand for increased wages. An agreement has been made to sign revised rules, and the masters have conceded an advance of wages. The new rules are signed by the President of the Association (Mr. George Humphreys) and the Secretary (Mr. H. J. Spear); by Messrs. H. Brabham and J. C. Fox (labourers); E. H. Jarvis and Jno. Hocking (carpenters and joiners); E. Jolly and C. Creame (plumbers); B. Llewellyn Hardwicke and Walter Wilkins (masons); and F. F. Clothier and T. W. Davis (painters).

ARBROATH MASONS' WAGES.—A meeting of the Arbroath operative masons was held recently, when the question of the current year's rate of wages came up for consideration. A month ago this matter was before the operative masons, but it was adjourned. At the meeting, a proposal was submitted from the masters offering to continue the present rate of wages, namely, 8½d. per hour. The condition attached was that the masters will not sign the annual by-law for the year. An alternative was also submitted to the effect that if the men would consent to the reduction of ½d. per hour the masters would sign the by-law. Failing the acceptance of these proposals, the masters suggested that arbitration should be agreed to. The proposal has been considered by the men, and it was agreed to accept the ½d. per hour reduction, so that the by-laws would be signed by the masters. Therefore the wages for the operative masons are now 8d. per hour.

PERTH JOINERS' DISPUTE.—On the 29th ult. a mass meeting of the Perth operative joiners was held in the Foresters' Hall, when the situation in regard to the proposed reduction of the wages by the masters was discussed at some length. The men gave way in regard to one or two points in the by-laws, and the masters stated that as trade had become somewhat brisker since April they had decided not to reduce the wages, so that the men will continue work at the old rate of remuneration. The present agreement holds good till April, 1901.

PAISLEY MASONS' DISPUTE.—As a result of a compromise between the operative and master masons of Paisley, the threatened strike has been averted The masters have withdrawn their proposed reduction of the men's wages from 9½d. to 8½., and the men have withdrawn their restrictions holding the masters to employ only six apprentices each.

LEGAL.

APPEAL UNDER THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT.

THE case of W. Pattison & Sons (applicants) *v.* Trees Stevenson (respondent) came before the Court of Appeal composed of Lords Justices A. L. Smith, Vaughan Williams, and Romer on the 30th ult. on the appeal of the masters from the decision of the County Court judge of Marylebone.

Mr. Ruegg, Q.C. (with him Mr. Duckworth) said the question to be decided raised an important one from the masters' point of view, and turned upon Clause 13 of the 1st Schedule to the Act, by which the master could apply to have the weekly payments which he had been ordered to make to a workman for compensation reviewed, so that they could be capitalised for a lump sum. The facts were these. The man injured was a builder's foreman, and in December, 1898, while in the employment of the applicants, met with a serious injury—fracture of the ankle. The liability of the masters was admitted, and by agreement, without any interference by the court, the employers paid him 1*l.* a week, which was the maximum sum which could be awarded under the Act. That payment continued for over a year, and by that time, in the opinion of the employers, the man had to a great extent recovered. The man, however, suffered some permanent injury, there being a slight shortening of one leg, which prevented him from doing certain kinds of work. In these circumstances the employers made the present application to the County Court judge for a lump sum to be fixed as compensation, they contending that the man injured was capable of doing some kind of work. The County Court judge asked how much it would cost to buy the man an annuity of 1*l.* a week, and he was told 750*l.* The County Court judge said he should deduct something because there might be a chance of the man being able in the future to do some kind of work, and fixed the amount of compensation at the lump sum of 600*l.* The applicants now appealed from this award, contending that the learned County Court judge had assessed the damages on a wrong principle, and had not taken into account the chance of the man being able in the future to do the same kind of work as heretofore.

Mr. Lewis Thomas opposed the appeal, and said the man's wages before the accident were 2*l.* 12*s.* a week.

In the result their Lordships held there was no point of law involved in the application, and dismissed the appeal with costs.

ARCHITECT'S ACTION FOR FEES.

THE case of Phipps & Jackson *v.* Brownrigg came before Mr. Justice Ridley in the Queen's Bench Division on the 2nd inst.—an action by the plaintiffs, Mrs. Phipps, executrix of Mr. C. J. Phipps, and Mr. Arthur Blomfield Jackson, who had carried on partnership with Mr. Phipps, against the late Sir Henry Brownrigg, who had died since the action was commenced, for 526*l.* for work and labour done incidental to the preparation of plans and drawings for a proposed theatre in Norris-street, Haymarket, and alternatively for damages in consequence of the defendant's failure to get the plans approved of by the London County Council. The plaintiffs' case was that in December, 1896, C. J. Phipps & Co. were instructed to prepare the plans for the construction of the theatre at a cost not exceeding 20,000*l.*, they to be paid the usual fees, subject to the plans being approved by the London County Council. The plans were prepared, but after the Theatres Committee of the Council had approved of them an objection was raised in the Council on the ground that the street was not widened, and in the result a previous approval of the site was rescinded. The plaintiffs' contention was that the failure to pass the plans was due to the neglect of the defendant to provide a proper site on which the building could be carried out, though the plans themselves were strictly in accordance with the Council's regulations.

For the defendant it was contended that the approval of the plans was inseparable from that of the area on which they were to be carried out, and that as the site had not been approved, it could not be said that the plans had been approved. Further, that, owing to the objection to the site, the plans

themselves, though approved of by the Theatres Committee, had not in fact been approved of by the County Council.

Mr. Justice Ridley, in giving judgment, said that the action of the County Council in rescinding their approval of the site had prevented the question of the approval of the plans coming before the Council. He therefore reluctantly gave judgment for the defendant, but without costs. His Lordship expressed the opinion that some satisfaction should have been given.

Mr. Tindal Atkinson, Q.C., and Mr. Emanuel represented the plaintiffs, and Mr. Lawson Walton and Mr. Cranstoun the defendant.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY ACT.

TRESTLES AS A SAFE AND PROPER SCAFFOLD.

AT Marylebone County Court on Monday, before Judge Stonor and a jury, R. J. Trenear, a carpenter, living at Paddington, sought to recover damages under the Employers' Liability Act from Messrs. Martin Wells & Co., builders, Auckland-street, Vauxhall, S.W., the claim being on account of personal injuries said to have been sustained by the plaintiff through negligence for which the defendants were responsible.

Mr. Chester Jones was counsel for the plaintiff, and Mr. H. M. Giveen, counsel, defended.

Mr. Chester Jones said that on November 22 last the plaintiff was engaged by the defendants upon building works at the new Bedford Hotel, Russell-square, W. Plaintiff was instructed by the deputy-foreman, Cripps, to fix a portion of the roof ridge. The man asked for some kind of a scaffold to be erected from the upper floor, but was only supplied with a pair of trestles. Upon these trestles the plaintiff was standing fixing the first two rafters to the ridge, while a labourer, standing upon the top of some "sheer-legs," supported the other end of the ridge. Suddenly the ridge fell, knocking the plaintiff on to the floor beneath. He sustained injuries to his head, and broke one of his ribs and injured several others. For eleven weeks he was unable to do any work, but during this time the defendants paid him half his usual wages. The special damages, subject to the defendants' liability, were agreed upon at 15*l*.

The plaintiff bore out his counsel's opening statement. He added that when the trestles were brought to him instead of boards, with which to put up a small scaffold, he said to the deputy-foreman, "I don't think that will be quite safe for the job," but the foreman replied, "Oh, that's all right," and held the trestles a few minutes for him.

Cross-examined: It was true that two or three days after the accident he wrote to the defendants as follows:—"I was unfortunate to meet with an accident. . . . . I shall be extremely obliged if you will let me know what compensation you will allow me." He had never suggested to the firm that the accident was caused through negligence for which they were responsible. His application as above was intended to be made under the Workmen's Compensation Act.

Several other carpenters and labourers gave evidence generally supporting the plaintiff's case.

Counsel for the defence submitted that he had no case to meet, for the plaintiff had claimed under the Workmen's Compensation Act, and having been paid all that he was entitled to under that Act, he could not claim under the Employers' Liability Act.

The Judge: The construction to be put upon this letter is an important matter.

Counsel for the defence urged that the question was not so much one of documents as of intention. The plaintiff admitted that his intention was to claim under the Compensation Act, and the defendants had paid him under that Act.

Counsel for plaintiff maintained that the sums paid by the defendants were not payments under the Compensation Act, for there was no proper agreement between the parties for settlement under that Act.

The Judge: This point requires consideration, but I think that the case must go on.

William Cripps, the deputy-foreman on the job, was then called. He said that the plaintiff at the time of the accident was working upon boards supported by the trestles. Witness did not tell the plaintiff to use the trestles alone. The man did not suggest that there was anything unsafe in connexion with his work.

William C. Carrell, head foreman on the job, said the trestles with boards upon them would form a proper scaffold for fixing the ridge.

Other evidence was given, mainly to the effect that plaintiff had boards as well as trestles to work upon at the time that the ridge fell.

The jury found in favour of the plaintiff, and assessed the damages at 15*l*.

His Honour gave judgment accordingly, allowing costs.

AN ARCHITECT'S DUTY.

IN the City of London Court on the 28th ult. Mr. H. H. Collins, architect, Old Broad-street, made a claim for 40*l*. 18*s*. for professional services rendered to the defendant, Mr. W. G. Fernley, 2, Crutched-friars. Mr. Ellis Griffiths, M.P., appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Penry Oliver for the defendant. The defendant was the freeholder of some premises at Wapping, which he purchased in 1897 at a cost of about 1,500*l*. Certain notices were served upon him by the London County Council under the Dangerous Structures Clauses Act, and the plaintiff was employed to attend to the defendant's interests in connexion with the property. He had sued for his fees, and it had been found that the amount was not in dispute. The defendant now objected to pay the fees, alleging that the plaintiff had been guilty of negligence in his capacity as a surveyor. Legal proceedings, he said, had to be taken about the light and air of the premises, and it was said to have been diminished. In spite of that the plaintiff did not attend as he should have done to the defendant's best interests. The plaintiff did not take proper measurements of the buildings which interfered with the defendant, and he did not qualify himself for the duties which he had to perform. The Deputy Judge, without calling on Mr. Collins to answer the defendant's assertions, said he could not see any case to reply to. The jury were of the same opinion, and judgment was entered for the plaintiff, with costs.—*City Press.*

RECENT PATENTS:

ABSTRACTS OF PATENTED INVENTIONS.

4,472.—KILNS FOR BURNING BRICKS, TILES, &C.: *I. Baumann and M. Baumann.*—To provide for the adoption of widened chambers in annular kilns, and for the maintenance of a uniform and effective amount of heat, the central and outer walls are alike formed with branch flues whereof each jet is separately joined to the chimney; the branch flues are disposed in such an order that they shall not be opposite the one to the other, whilst each of them is provided with a separate damper.

4,520.—A POLISH FOR WOOD: *C. W. Luther.*—The polish is prepared from resin which is very finely pulverised and then exposed to the atmosphere during an interval of from one to three years, or it may be made into a paste which is dried and sifted, and its powder is heated during some weeks at a temperature of from 40 deg. to 60 deg. C.; by these processes the essential oils of the resin become converted into resin. The product is then finally dissolved in alcohol, together with a small quantity of ether; pumice-stone and oil are sparingly applied to the surface of the wood when its pores have become impregnated with the polish.

4,607.—GRABS: *W. H. O'Hara.*—The grabs are placed side by side so that in each case an equal dumping distance between the inclined shoot and the grab shall be obtained. In cases where the jibs are arranged, step-wise, at different heights, the grab-carriages run upon rails fitted to the braced jibs, whilst stop-blocks, pins, or chains which can be adjusted for altering the grab's position, restrict the carriage's motion downwards upon the rail. The grab is worked by closing it upon the soil by haulage upon the cable, the pull being continued until the grab is lifted above the shoot, and the grab being raised until it reaches the carriage, which, together with the grab, is then pulled up the rails. When the jibs are at the same height the varying lengths of the suspending heads are so arranged as to give an equal distance between the shoot and the grab, when the latter is in a position for being emptied.

4,671.—BRICKS FOR CHIMNEY-BUILDING: *J. Wingender.*—The bricks are fashioned in an especial shape that they may serve for being built into a wall so as to form a stove-pipe within a surrounding air-space; they have openings for taking the metal stove-pipe and for securing ventilation into the air-space, together with holes and grooves for cement, or they are made hollow without the inner section for the stove-pipe which is to be raised up within them.

4,681.—MACHINES FOR SWEEPING ROADS: *G. C. Freeman.*—On the casing of the elevator is fixed a pan into which the sweepings are turned by the brush which is set obliquely; the elevator presents a range of flat brushes or discs which are mounted upon endless chains, and the wheels of the carriage drive both the brush and the elevator; provision is made for discharge of the sweepings into a cart at the front.

4,708.—CLEANSING OF SOIL-PIPES: *E. Helme.*—The operation is to be effected more readily when the pipes have been fitted at the several floor-levels with branch pipes into which brushes can be inserted; for each branch is provided also an inner cap fastened with a washer, a plate, and screws, an outer cap being secured to the tapped plate by the engagement of a screw.

4,736.—FLOORS AND CEILINGS: *G. Badin.*—The ceilings are built up of slabs or tiles, and the floors of interlocking blocks or bricks, the tiles and bricks being fashioned with grooves and ribs upon their sides, and laid upon the girder's upper and lower flanges in such a manner as to break joint.

4,766.—WINDOWS AND SASHES: *H. Niederländer.*—A slide sustains the bottom sash, which is caused to slide through the sill; the sashes can be removed from the frame by making the lower portions of the inside beads removable; the upper sash, which is narrower than the lower one, slides in guides which are cut away at the frame's lower portion in order that the sash may be taken out of the frame; for excluding the weather a strip is hinged on to a cross-bar at the meeting-rails, and is to be turned upwards when the sash is lifted; for prevention of draughts a hollow beading is attached to the outer sill and has channels for the flow of moisture down the sill.

4,797.—A SAWING MACHINE: *G. E. Schlegelmilch and F. A. Mann.*—The machine is ring-shaped, and has its teeth set within. Upon the end of a radial arm is mounted an annular sprocket-wheel, on to which the saw is bolted; the arm is forced downwards by means of a weight, which is joined to it with a cord that passes over pulleys, and a pitch-chain from another sprocket-wheel drives the wheel which carries the saw.

4,813-4.—MANUFACTURE OF PORTLAND CEMENT: *L. White.*—The slurry is mixed with powdered fuel, and the admixture is dried and burned in a rotary-furnace; by the latter process a hopper feeds the wet slurry into the drying-furnace, whence a chute passes it to the calcining-furnace, from which it is passed through a pipe within a flue; a blast of flame from gas and air pipes heats to a high temperature the furnace wherein the calcined cement becomes clinkered; flues and an upper subsidiary furnace convey the cooling products of combustion away from the lower furnace to the chimney; a pipe serves to draw off carbonic acid, and passes it through heated fuel for its conversion into carbonic oxide which is used in the clinkering-furnace.

4,817.—AN APPLIANCE FOR MEASURING LENGTH: *F. L. Brown.*—The instrument is devised for measuring lengths and for indicating certain fractions say one-half and one-third, of the lengths at the same time. The frame contains three graduated sliding-rules which are geared together by means of pinions and racks upon a spindle in such a manner that the first rule shall move twice as fast as the second moves and thrice as fast as the third moves if, then, any length is measured by the first rule, the second and third rules will give readings of one-half and one-third of that length respectively.

4,874.—PARTITIONS, &C., FOR ROOMS AND SIMILAR PURPOSES: *H. Whiteley.*—Leaves are hinged together so that they can be folded against the side of the room; brackets upon the end leaf hold a vertical spindle upon which a bracket swivels, the leaf being hung from a rail by means of a roller mounted upon the bracket; the spindle also carries pinions that gear with fixed racks; rollers, in swivelling brackets and guided by runners and forks, support the other leaves of the partition; in another shape of the contrivance the racks extend from one end to the other of the room, the leaves being separately mounted and provided apiece with pinions and a spindle.

4,928.—BRAKES FOR LIFTS: *R. F. Carey.*—The inventor provides means for an automatical support of the load when the power is stopped; he passes the rope around a pulley which is keyed loosely upon the driving-shaft upon which latter also is keyed loosely an eccentric that operates within a strap with a side-pin that moves freely in a fixed slot; the strap fits within an eccentrical recess in the pulley's face; upon removal of the power the pulley turns to a small extent in respect of the eccentric and so becomes jammed upon the strap, but when power is again employed, for either lifting or lowering purposes, the eccentrical recess in the pulley and the eccentric become registered, whereupon the strap is set free to rise or fall by the eccentric's action.

5,029.—JOINTING OF METAL TUBES: *F. Gérardelle and H. Arquembourg.*—The contrivance extends to flange-joints and union or sleeve joints for ductile metal pipes and tubes; the ends of the pipes are expanded, flanges or unions with rounded shoulders that abut against the backs of the lips are applied, and washers made of hard metal or alloy and having concaved faces to take the rounded lips of the expanded ends are placed between them; separate rings with rounded shoulders are also used, and for preventing horisontal displacement annular edges are fashioned upon the flanges.

5,030.—APPARATUS FOR ELECTRICAL LIFTS: *A. E. Maccoun.*—For automatically reducing the cage's rate of speed as it reaches its journey's end a cam upon a shaft which is geared to the winding-drum engages with a pin upon a lever which by means of a set of levers and links works a sliding contact, and thereby automatically effects an increasing resistance in the motor-circuit so as to reduce the cage's rate of ascent or descent; an electro-magnet is put into series with the motor, its armature being linked to a switch which short-circuits a part of the resistance when the switch is closed, and a spring bears upon the switch in opposition to the electro-magnet; in order to prevent the cage, when heavily loaded, from stopping too soon, it is contrived that the current shall hold up the magnet and so keep the switch closed for a little, but a longer time than usual; as the cage draws near to its either end of travel, the cut-out switch—that may be turned at any moment by the hand—is automatically moved by means of a traversing nut upon a screwed shaft which is geared up to the winding-drum.

MEETINGS.

SATURDAY, JULY 7.

People's Palace Architectural Society. — Visit to Metropolitan Fire Brigade Station, Southwark Bridge-road, S.E., at 3 p.m.

Northern Architectural Association. — Annual Excursion. Members to assemble at the Central Station, Newcastle, at 9.20 a.m., and to obtain railway tickets from Newcastle to Leyburn. After lunch (upon arrival at Leyburn at 11.36 a.m.), the following places will be visited:—Spennithorne, Jervaulx, and Middleham. The party will dine at Leyburn, at 6.15 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 11.

Institute of Sanitary Engineers (Incorporated).—General Purposes and Finance Committee at 3.30 p.m. Election Committee at 5 p.m.

FRIDAY, JULY 13.

Architectural Association of Ireland.—Annual Excursion, Kilkenny.

SATURDAY, JULY 14.

Architectural Association.—Third summer visit, to Mr. C. E. Kempe's house (Old Place, Lindfield), and Cuckfield Park.

British Institute of Certified Carpenters.—Visit to Royal Naval College, Greenwich. Boat at Old Swan Pier, 3.30 p.m., London Bridge.

Architectural Association of Ireland.—Annual excursion (concluded). A visit will be paid to Jupoint Abbey, about fifteen miles distant.

SOME RECENT SALES OF PROPERTY:

ESTATE EXCHANGE REPORT.

June 18.—By MORRIS & PLACE (at Sutton-in-Ashfield).

Skegby, &c.—Notts.—Enclosures of land, also a farmhouse, 95 a. 2 r. 28 p., f. and c. (in lots).. £9,537
Mansfield, Notts.—Belvidere-st., "The Midland Arms" Inn, area 240 yards, c. 3,000

June 20.—By FOSTER & CRANFIELD.

Tooting.—9, Albert-ter., u.t. 67 yrs., g.r. 3s..... 235
Leyton.—Lea Bridge-rd., Meadow Lodge and 1 a. 0 r. 22 p., f. 1,550
Enfield.—Bycullah Park, Boldrewood and 1¼ a., f., r. 136*l.* 10s..... 3,050

By FULLER, MOON, & FULLER.

Rotherfield, Sussex.—Holly Grove Farm, 66 a. 2 r. 15 p., f..... 2,575
Chaldon, Surrey.—Main rd., a plot of land, 1 a. 3 r. 2 p., f. 175

By RUSHWORTH & STEVENS.

Leytonstone.—19, Wallwood-rd., u.t. 78¼ yrs., g.r. 6*l.* 6s., r. 36*l.* 305

By R. ELLIS & SON.

Stepney.—Carr-st., &c., c.g.r.s' 26*l.* os. 6d., reversions in 12 and 13 yrs..... 2,850
Rhodeswell-rd., "The Vulcan" b.-h., &c., c.g.r. 9*l.*, reversions in 12 and 13 yrs. 2,500
Rhodeswell-rd., c.g.r.'s 9*l.* 15s., reversion in 12 yrs..... 455
Galt-st., c.g.r.'s 14*l.*, reversion in 14 yrs. 900
Galt-st., f.g.r. 5*l.*, reversion in 14 yrs..... 1,000
Rhodeswell-rd., f.g.r. 5*l.*, reversion in 13 yrs. .. 270

By H. DUKE & SON (at Bridport).

Symondsbury, &c., Dorset.—The Symondsbury Estate, 577 acres, f. 17,600

By A. DOWELL (at Edinburgh).

Alvah, Banff.—The Estate of Inverichnie, 920 acres 20,150

By MORETON RICHES (at Battersea).

Putney.—5 to 8, Floss-st., u.t. 75 yrs., g.r. 20*l.* .. 650
Fulham.—34, Townmead-rd., u.t. 95 yrs., g.r. 6*l.* 15s., r. 40*l.* 375
Wandsworth.—72, Allfarthing-lane, f., e.r. 40*l.* .. 525

By J. T. PEAT (at Redhill).

Redhill, Surrey.—Cromwell-rd., business premises with slaughter-house, u.t. 63 yrs., g.r. nil.... 610
21, 23, and 25, Mill-st., u.t. 64 yrs., g.r. 7*l.* 10s. 350
7 and 9, St. John's, f. 450
9 to 15 (odd), Linkfield-st., f..... 1,025
Horley, Surrey.—West and East Cottages, f. 300

By W. J. PIERCE & THORPE (at Daventry).

Hellidon, Northants.—Attlefield and Spinney Farms, 179 a. 0 r. 20 p., f. 5,500
Two freehold farms, 169 a. 1 r. 11 p. 2,975
A farmhouse and residence adjoining, f..... 605

June 21.—By R. C. S. EVENNETT.

Witley, Surrey.—Mervel Hill, and 5 a. 3 r. 7 p., f. 5,050

By HUNTER & HUNTER.

Lewisham.—Lewisham-rd., i.g.r. 29*l.*, u.t. 62 yrs., g.r. nil 550
Fulham.—Munster-rd., f.g.r. 18*l.*, reversion in 94 yrs. 450

By JENKINS & SONS.

Brockley.—2, Suffolk-villas, u.t. 72 yrs., g.r. 9*l.*, e.r. 60*l.*..... 800
34, Wickham-rd., u.t. 82 yrs., g.r. 18*l.* 1,050
Stoke Newington.—6, Cowper-rd., u.t. 56 yrs., g.r. 6*l.*, r. 52*l.* 345
New Cross.—77 to 83 (odd), Lewisham High-rd., u.t. 29 yrs., g.r. 23*l.* 2s., r. 184*l.* 1,265

By ALFRED SQUIRE.

Crouch End.—16, Palace-rd., u.t. 58½ yrs., g.r. 8*l.*, e.r. 40*l.* 380

By RICHARD TEMPLE.

Hammersmith.—Norfolk-st., f.g.r. 24*l.*, reversion in 65 yrs..... 600

By H. J. BLISS & SONS.

Mile End.—53 to 59 (odd), Emmott-st., u.t. 70 yrs., g.r. 15*l.* 10s..... 1,080
78 to 84 (even), Harford-st., u.t. 63 yrs., g.r. 20*l.* 1,120
22 to 26, Cordova-rd., u.t. 48½ yrs., g.r. 18*l.* 17s. 6d. 980
Stepney.—14, Walker-st., u.t. 63 yrs., g.r. 3*l.* 10s. 245
11, St. Dunstan's-rd., u.t. 49 yrs., g.r. 3*l.* 10s... 185
Leytonstone.—100, Colworth-rd., u.t. 68 yrs., g.r., 4*l.* 215
Bethnal Green.—80 and 82, Seabright-st., u.t. 17 yrs., g.r. 5*l.* 180
Poplar.—Bygrove-st., &c., i.g.r. 31*l.*, u.t. 28 yrs., g.r. 14*l.* 200

By FAREBROTHER, ELLIS, & CO.

Rugby, Warwick.—Church-st., The Moat and 8 a., f. £16,000
Byfleet, Surrey.—A freehold cottage and 0 a. 1 r. 0 p..... 350
Hyde-pk.—1, Stanhope-st. and 11, Sussex Mews West, u.t. 34½ yrs., g.r. 20*l.*, r. 370*l.* 3,825

By C. C. & T. MOORE.

Spitalfields.—67 and 69, Commercial-st., 4, Shepherd-st.; and Shepherd-st. Buildings, u.t. 60 yrs., g.r. 240*l.*..... 2,820
Bow.—240 to 250 (even), Roman-rd., f., r. 285*l.*... 4,610
Commercial-rd.—9, George-st., f. 300
Limehouse.—51, Salmon-lane, c., r. 35*l.*..... 370
Canning Town.—99 to 105 (odd), Forty Acre-lane, u.t. 67½ yrs., g.r. 15*l.* 10s. 425

By NEWBON, EDWARDS, & CO.

Highbury.—130, 146, 152, 156 to 176 (even), Drayton Park, u.t. 76 yrs., g.r. 89*l.* 10s., r. 483*l.* 5s. 6d. (in lots)..... 4,250
Paddington.—Shirland-rd., i.g.r. 107*l.* 6s., u.t. 63 yrs., g.r. 2*l.* 2,130
Caledonian-rd.—No. 304, u.t. 44 yrs., g.r. 5*l.*, r. 55*l.* 545
Holloway.—Andover-rd., &c., f.g.r's. 33*l.* 16s., reversion in 57 yrs. 795

By STIMSON & SONS.

Rotherhithe.—42 and 44, Union-rd., u.t. 15½ yrs., g.r. 7*l.* 10s, r. 76*l.* 300
Hackney.—239, Amhurst-rd., u.t. 64½ yrs., g.r. 7*l.* 7s., r. 52*l.* 630
Muswell Hill.—Main-rd., The Shrubberies, u.t. 59 yrs., g.r. 8*l.* 1,250
Old Kent Road.—26, Smyrks-rd., u.t. 19½ yrs., g.r. 5s. 140
69, Ormeside-st., f., e.r. 35*l.* 430
73, Ormeside-st., u.t. 65 yrs., g.r. 4*l.* 215
103, Ormeside-st., f. 340
Tooting.—11, Ross-ter., u.t. 96½ yrs., g.r. 6*l.*, e.r. 35*l.* 250
Clapham.—53, 57, and 59, Solon New-rd., u.t. 78½ yrs., g.r. 19*l.* 10s. 905
Blackfriars.—24, Brunswick-st., u.t. 19 yrs., g.r. 10*l.* 190
Kingston-on-Thames.—Mill-st., "The Swan" b.-h., f., r. 40*l.*..... 1,350
61, 63, and 65, Mill-st., f..... 440

By WILSON & PHILLIPS (at Rochford).

Great Wakering, Essex.—Two cottages and Golden Acre and Hills House Field, 24 a. 2 r. 22 p., f..... 1,000
Barling, Essex.—The Bolts, and 3 a. 2 r. 35 p., f. 400
A freehold farm and four cottages, 26 a. 1 r..... 1,000

By W. T. HALL (at Baschurch).

Weston Lullingfields, Salop.—Four fields, 55 a. 1 r. 6 p., f. 2,200

By G. E. SWORDER & SONS (at Bishops Stortford).

Much Hadham, Herts.—The Hill Farm, 159 a. 1 r. 13 p., f..... 3,000
Gradd's Farm, 72 a. 1 r. 38 p., f. 800
Two Cottages and Windmill Field, 7 a. 3 r. 36 p., f..... 480
Several enclosures, 28 a. 2 r. 20 p., f. 740
Woodside Cottages, and 0 a. 1 r. 8 p., f. 150
Bishop's Stortford, Herts.—1 & 2, River Maltings, area 1 a. 0 r. 1 p., f..... 5,000

June 22.—BRADSHAW, BROWN, & CO.

Poplar.—Bridge-rd., freehold engineering premises, r. 80*l.* 1,500
1, 2, and 3, Emmett-pl., f. 900
79, 81, 85, and 87, Glengall-rd., u.t. 43¾ yrs., g.r. 12*l.* 910
29 and 31, Glengall-rd., u.t. 62 yrs., g.r. 7*l.*.... 595
Cubitt Town.—145 and 147, Manchester-rd., u.t. 50¾ yrs., g.r. 10*l.* 250
Millwall.—48, Mellish-st., u.t. 58½ yrs., g.r. 2*l.* 15s. 265
Ferry-st., freehold waterside premises..... 1,500

By C. H. BROWN.

Pimlico.—3, Charlwood-st., u.t. 26 yrs., g.r. 6*l.*, e.r. 52*l.*..... 400

By BUNCH & DUKE.

Mill Hill.—Shakespeare-rd., four plots of land, f. 135

By H. DONALDSON & SON.

Holloway.—33, Hertslet-rd., u.t. 42 yrs., g.r. 6*l.* 6s., e.r. 45*l.* 450
Dalston.—180, Richmond-rd., u.t. 40 yrs., g.r. 4*l.* 7s. 6d., e.r. 65*l.*..... 590

By DOLMAN & PEARCE.

Hampstead.—20, Provost-rd., u.t. 47 yrs., g.r. 8*l.* 750

By W. HOLLIS.

Finchley.—Regent's Park-rd., Engadine, f., e.r. 70*l.* 1,100

By MABBETT & EDGE.

Islington.—88, High-st., f., e.r. 80*l.* 1,100

By S. WALKER & SON.

Norwood.—19 to 25 (odd), Farquhar-rd., u.t. 60 yrs., g.r. 4*l.*..... 1,675

By G. RAVENSHEAR.

Ealing.—64 and 65, The Broadway, f., r. 164*l.* .. 7,800
5 and 7, Marlborough-rd, f., r. 93*l.* 1,375
Kilburn.—12, Malvern-rd., u.t. 62 yrs., g.r. 8*l.* 4s., r. 75*l.* 1,000
5 and 7, Chippenham-gdns., f., r. 60*l.*..... 900
Notting Hill.—19 and 21, Bramley-rd., u.t. 65 yrs., g.r. 11*l.* 10s., r. 64*l.* 510

By A. J. SHEFFIELD.

Canning Town.—44 to 82 (even), Trinity-st., u.t. 75 yrs., g.r. 60*l.*, r. 572*l.*..... 4,005
Bow.—14 to 24, 34 to 40 (even), Blondin-st., u.t. 7 yrs., g.r. 20*l.*, r. 208*l.* 325
Walthamstow.—The Avenue, a freehold corner site..... 270
Old Ford.—16 and 17, Maverton-rd., u.t. 60 yrs., g.r. 7*l.* 450

By A. PREVOST & SON.

Mile End.—39, 41, and 43, Alderney-rd., u.t. 41 yrs., g.r. 10*l.* 14s. 6d. 1,025
Upton Park.—Green-st., a plot of building land, f. 120
West Ham.—23 to 33 (odd), Union-rd., u.t. 75 yrs., g.r. 30*l.* 950
Limehouse.—22 and 26, Aston-st., u.t. 26 yrs., g.r. 6*l.* 10s. 390
43, Brenton-st., u.t. 44 yrs., g.r. 6*l.* 200
Shadwell.—44, St. George-st., f., r. 52*l.* 555
Islington.—11, Oxford-rd., u.t. 26 yrs., g.r. 2*l.* 5s., r. 24*l.* 155
Kingsland.—307 to 313 (odd), Kingsland-rd., u.t. 17 yrs., g.r. 15*l.*, r. 138*l.*..... 540
Whitechapel.—23, Newnham-st., u.t. 29 yrs., g.r. 3*l.* 5s. 365
Commercial-rd. East.—21 and 23, Grove-st., f. .. £830
Whitechapel.—149, Whitechapel-rd., u.t. 39 yrs., g.r. 70*l.*, r. 110*l.* 370
Mile End.—1 and 3, White Horse-lane, u.t. 64 yrs., g.r. 10*l.* 600
14, 22, 23 and 24, Rectory-sq., u.t. 63 yrs., g.r. 18*l.*, r. 120*l.*..... 1,520
1 to 19 (odd), Lemon's-ter., and 3, 4 and 5, Hayfield-passage, u.t. 38 yrs., g.r. 36*l.* 10s. 3,620
47, 53 and 55, St. Peter's-rd., and 55, Willow-st., u.t. 30 yrs., g.r. 12*l.* 16s..... 1,350
92 and 94, Maplin-st., f. 550

By CUMBERLAND & SONS (at Derby).

Yeaveley, Derby.—Gravelley Bank Farm, 110 a. 2 r. 24 p., f..... 4,250
Osleston, Derby.—A Freehold Farm, 40 a. 3 r. 19 p. 3,400

By J. M. LEEDER & SON (at Talgarth).

Bronllys, &c., Brecon.—Marish Farm, 86 a. 2 r. 22 p., f. 3,401

By BLACKFORD & SON (at Exeter).

Kingsnympton, &c., Devon.—Waddington Farm, 281 a. 0 r. 20 p., f. 3,050

By COTTON & CHAPPELL (at Redditch).

Feckenham, Worcester.—Middle Bean Hall Estate, 171 a. 0 r. 4 p., f. 3,250

June 23.—By SALTER, SIMPSON, & SONS (at Norwich).

Reedham, Norfolk.—The Reedham Hall Estate, 1,903 a. 2 r. 22 p., f. (in numerous lots) 44,990

June 25.—By C. RAWLEY CROSS & CO.

Brentford, Middlesex.—Windmill-rd., Windmill and Whitestile laundries, f., r. 104*l.*..... 1,070
Kensington.—72 to 80 (even), Addison-gdns., u.t. 94 yrs., g.r. 42*l.* 10s., r. 262*l.* 2,705

By G. F. HARRINGTON.

Bow.—37, Wellington-rd., u.t. 73 yrs., g.r. 3*l.* 10s. 200
Mile End.—8, Edwards-rd., u.t. 45 yrs., g.r. 4*l.* 10s. 190

By HENDRIKS & FOSTER.

Wembley, Middlesex.—East-lane, The Woodlands, f., r. 30*l.* 445
Barnes.—90, Castelnau Villas, u.t. 24 yrs., g.r. 10*l.*, r. 50*l.* 300

By G. B. HILLIARD & SON.

Great Dunmow, Essex.—Toolies Farm, 155 a. 0 r. 14 p., f. 1,550

By WEATHERALL & GREEN.

Notting Hill.—84 and 86, Bramley-rd., u.t. 64 yrs., g.r. 12*l.* 16s..... 425

By WILKINSON, SON, & WELCH (at Brighton).

Hove, Sussex.—23, Brunswick-sq., f., r. 160*l.*... 2,500
2, Brunswick-pl., f., r. 120*l.*..... 1,700

June 26.—By DRIVERS, JONAS, & CO.

Stoke Prior, Hereford.—House, smithy, and 2 r. 20 p., f..... 255

By JONES, SON, & DAY.

Stepney.—57, White Horse-st., f., r. 30*l.*..... 650
Canning Town.—200, Barking-rd., and plot of land, f., r. 32*l.*..... 610
Poplar.—16, Emmett-st., f..... 325

By ALFRED RICHARDS.

Enfield Highway.—Carterhatch-lane, four blocks of building land, f., 27 a. 1 r. 7 p..... 3,980
Hoe-lane, enclosures of land, 14 a. 0 r. 10 p., f. and c..... 2,300
London-rd., Home Farm Nurseries, 13 a. 3 r. 17 p., f..... 4,200
Brimsdown, a block of land, 6 a. 0 r. 8 p., f..... 1,300

By FIELD & SONS.

Wapping.—High-st., Seward's Upper Wharf, u.t. 75½ yrs., g.r. 150*l.*..... 7,000
Dulwich.—24, 26, and 28, Underhill-rd., f., r. 156*l.* 1,960
Hackney.—4 to 14 (even), Brunswick-st., area 6,300 ft., f. 2,600
16 to 22 (even), Brunswick-st.; 33, Dunloe-st.; 17, 19, and 21, Scawfell-st., area 8,100 ft., f... 3,280
Southwark.—Mermaid-court, a plot of land, area 11,900 ft., f..... 3,000
Mermaid-court, f.g.r. 21*l.*, reversion in 10 yrs... 1,210

By F. SLADDEN.

Fulham.—109, Fulham-rd., u.t. 6½ yrs., g.r. 6*l.*, r. 100*l.* 300
South Kensington.—54 and 56, Finborough-road, u.t. 62½ yrs., g.r. 20*l.*, r. 105*l.* 795

By C. SPARROW & SON.

Finchley.—Long Lane, a plot of land with a mission room, &c., thereon, f..... 175

By WESTON & SONS.

Streatham.—20, 22, and 24, Wellfield-rd., u.t. 63 yrs., g.r. 15*l.* 720
Brixton.—150 and 157, Loughborough-rd., u.t. 22½ yrs., g.r. 5*l.* 5s., r. 76*l.* 520
2, Akerman-rd., u.t. 13¾ yrs., g.r. 3*l.* 6s. 6d., r. 40*l.* 200

By WILLIAM WESTON.

Paddington.—269, Harrow-rd., u.t. 47 yrs., g.r. 9*l.*, r. 110*l.*.....t..... 1,650
450, Harrow-rd., u.t. 63 yrs., g.r. 10*l.*, r. 80*l.* 16s. 1,310
9, Marylands-rd., u.t. 62 yrs., g.r. 9*l.*, r. 55*l.* .. 580
6, 8, and 11, Rodborough-mews, u.t. 62 yrs., g.r. 10*l.* 10s. 890
Bayswater.—9, Celbridge-mews, u.t. 43 yrs., g.r. 5*l.*, r. 30*l.* 245

By JOHN KITTOW (at Launceston).

Lezant, Cornwall.—Larrick Estate, 116 a. 0 r. 15 p., f..... 2,550

By WATERS & RAWLENCE (at Salisbury).

Shrewton, Wilts.—Old Bustard House, and 27 a. 1 r. 7 p., f..... 720

By COTTON & CHAPPELL (at Bromsgrove).

Finstall, Worcester.—Crossbrook Cottage and 10 a. 2 r. 28 p., f..... 2,070

By W. BROWN & CO. (at Amersham).

Chesham Bois, Bucks.—The Chestnuts and 8 a. 1 r. 25 p., f. 1,240
Three freehold cottages and 3 a. 1 r. 18 p. 370
Two freehold paddocks, 3 a. 1 r. 38 p..... 500

June 26 and 27.—By PERCIVAL M. PUCKRIDGE (at Cannon-street Hotel and at Pewsey).

Wilcox, Wilts.—The Stowell Lodge Estates, 823 acres (in numerous lots), f..... 20,653

June 27.—By ALDER & WRIGHT.

Norwood.—9, Highland-rd., u.t. 54 yrs., g.r. 22*l.* 10s., r. 110*l.*..... 850
12, Farquhar-rd., u.t. 37 yrs., g.r. 20*l.* 10s., r. 95*l.* 700
6, The Avenue, u.t. 37 yrs., g.r. 12*l.* 6s., r. 75*l.* 550

By G. BRINSLEY & SON.

Kennington.—14, 16, and 18, Montford-pl., c., r. 87*l.* 1,000
Walworth.—30 and 32, Liverpool-st., u.t. 8 yrs., g.r. 7*l.* 10s., r. 52*l.*..... 150
31, Lorrimore-rd., u.t. 44 yrs., g.r. 4*l.*, r. 32*l.* .. 410

Camberwell.—151, Coldharbour-lane, u.t. 41½ yrs., g.r. 5*l.*, r. 42*l.* £360
Walworth.—4, Cavour-st., u.t. 43 yrs., g.r. 5*l.*, r. 32*l.* 345

By DYER, SON, & HILTON.

Blackheath.—6, Park-villas, u.t. 76 yrs., g.r. 9*l.* 8s., r. 55*l.* 570
56, Lee-rd, u.t. 57 yrs., g.r. 20*l.* 1,490

By HOOKER & WEBB.

Selhurst.—2 to 82 (even), Charnwood-rd.; 45 to 87 (odd), and 113, Holmesdale-rd.; 2 to 44 (even), Pembroke-rd.; 27 to 53 (odd), Clifton-rd.; and 1 to 6, Clifton-mews, f., r. 2,364*l.* 6s. .. . 28,000
Purley, Surrey.—1 to 8, Gloucester-villas, f., r. 28*l.* 3,210

By MAY & PHILPOT.

Brixton.—75, Beechdale-rd., u.t. 90 yrs., g.r. 7*l.*, e.r. 45*l.* 525
7, Stockwell Pk.-walk, u.t. 81 yrs., g.r. 8*l.* 12s. 6d., r. 48*l.* 450
7, Somerleyton-rd., u.t. 79 yrs., g.r. 8*l.*, r. 45*l.* .. 425

By E. W. RICHARDSON & SON.

Wandsworth.—20 to 26 (even), Fullerton-rd, u.t. 75 yrs., g.r. 18*l.* 810
Merton.—High-st., Uppingham and Oakham Villas, f. 680
Southgate.—Avenue-rd., two plots of land, f. 140
Norwood.—47 and 49, Landsdowne Hill, u.t. 82½ yrs., g.r. 9*l.* 9s., r. 48*l.* 405
Tottenham.—61, Broad-lane, f., r. 34*l.* 500

By R. TIDEY & SON.

Hoxton, 38, Penn-st., u.t. 36 yrs., g.r. 5*l.* 10s., r. 36*l.* 310
De Beauvoir Town.—137, De Beauvoir-rd., u t. 23 yrs., g.r. 4*l.*, e.r. 48*l.* 370

By DOUGLAS YOUNG & Co.

Clacton-on-Sea, Essex.—Bennett Farm, 12 a. 2 r. 18 p., f. 2,000
Holland-rd., &c., five blocks of building land, 18 a. 1 r. 14 p., f. 2,105
Marine Parade, a block of building land, f. 205
Marine Parade, a freehold hotel site, area 3 acres 1,470
Enclosures of land, 145 a. 3 r. 6 p., f. 2,000
A freehold messuage and 2 a. 2 r. 20 p. 250

By S. & G. KINGSTON (at Boston).

Kirton Fen, Lincs.—A farmhouse and 204 a. 1 r. 20 p., f. 6,840

By A. DOWELL (at Edinburgh).

Kembach, &c., Fifeshire.—The Estate of Blebo, 1,350 a. 38,300

By ALFRED RICHARDS (at Tottenham).

Tottenham.—353, High-rd., u.t. 84½ yrs., g.r. 8*l.* 8s. 400
174, Northumberland Park, u.t. 50 yrs., g.r. 4*l.* 10s. 215
Enfield.—Freezywater, a block of freehold land .. 200

By GEORGE HONE (at Tewkesbury).

Aschurch, Glos.—Enclosures of land, 4 a. 1 r. 39 p., f. 210
Oxenton, Glos.—Cottage and pasture land, 4 a. 0 r. 1 p., f. 232
Woolstone, Glos.—Brook House, and 3 r. 6 p., f. 275
The Manor House and 17 a. 3 r. 32 p., f. 1,7 0
Three freehold cottages 170

June 28.—By CHESTERTON & SONS.

Shepherd's Bush.—10 Askew-cres., u.t. 53¾ yrs., g.r. 4*l.* 10s., r. 26*l.* 240

By CURTIS & HENSON.

Hyde Park.—54, Gloucester-ter., u.t. 40½ yrs., g r. 10*l.*, r. 115*l.* 1,800

By EDWIN EVANS.

Highgate Hill.—The Bank, Mount Melleray, f., e.r. 70*l.* 1,100
Surbiton, Surrey.—King Charles-road, f.g.r. 18*l.*, reversion in 64 yrs. 475

By C. C. & T. MOORE.

Hackney.—95 and 103, Well-street, f., r. 80*l.* 1,120
South Woodford.—7 and 8, Derby Villas, f. 620

By NEWBON, EDWARDS, & SHEPHARD.

Willesden Green.—Chapter-road, f.g.r. 20*l.*, reversion in 96 yrs. 530
Islington.—35, Packington-street, u.t. 36 yrs., g.r. 7*l.*, r. 50*l.* 440
Hoxton.—52, 54, and 56, Bridport-place, u.t. 31 yrs., g.r. 12*l.* 12s., r. 90*l.* 820
Stoke Newington.—139 and 141, Newington Green-road, u.t. 49 yrs., g.r. 20*l.*, r. 165*l.* 1,780
Tottenham.—24, Park-road, u.t. 88 yrs., g.r. 7*l.* 10s., r. 22*l.* 230
409, West Green-road, f., r. 35*l.* 650

By ERNEST OWERS.

Hampstead.—84 and 86, Fortune Green-road, f., r. 132*l.* 12s. 2,150

By PRATT & MARSLAND.

Lee.—17, Brightfield-rd., u.t. 60 yrs., g.r. 3*l.* 140

By C. H. & J. W. WILLMOTT.

Notting Hill.—165, 171 to 181 (odd), Walmer-rd., u.t. 49½ yrs., g.r. 24*l.* 15s. 2,075
199 to 211 (odd), Walmer-rd., u.t. 28½ yrs., g.r. 12*l.* 770

By FAREBROTHER, ELLIS, & Co.

Crouch End.—Harringay Park, "Fairlawn," u.t. 48 yrs., g.r. 7*l.* 10s., r. 52*l.* 10s. 520
Clapham.—Pitcairn-st., f.g.r. 20*l.*, reversion in 31 yrs. 560
Chertsey, Surrey.—Staine's-lane, Beomond's Farm, 70 a. 0 r. 8 p., f. 2,850
New Haw, an enclosure of land, 32 a. 3 r. 13 p., f. 660
Pebmarsh, Essex.—World's End Farm, 90 a. 1 r. 25 p., f. 860
Bealings, Suffolk.—The Grove Estate, 158 a. 2 r. 3 p., f. 11,500
A freehold building site, 3 a. 1 r. 1 p. 220
Playford, Suffolk.—The Playford Field, 31 a. 1 r. 17 p., f. 1,200
Crowmarsh Gifford, Oxon.—Freehold iron and brassfounder's premises, area half-an-acre 460
Two freehold cottages, f. 270
Wallingford, Berks.—Freehold wheelwright's premises, r. 40*l.* 600
Freehold riverside land, 1 a. 1 r. 21 p. 100

By WALTER HALL.

Tilbury, Essex.—Sydney-rd., &c., f.g.r.'s 1,590*l.* 8s., reversions varying from 85 to 88 yrs. (in lots).. 31,585
Regent-st.—19, Golden-sq., f., r. 180*l.* 6,460
4, Lower John-st., f., r. 50*l.* 2,600
20 Brewer-st. f., r. 120*l.* 3,710

By STIMSON & SONS.

Walworth.—53, Gurney-st., u.t. 42 yrs., g.r. 5*l.* 5s. £350
Camberwell.—3, 5, 7, and 21, Eastlake-rd., u.t. 64 yrs., g.r. 15*l.* 10s., r. 152*l.* 1,425
1, Linnell-rd., u.t. 66 yrs., g.r. 10*l.*, r. 55*l.* 12s. 450
Peckham.—21, 23, and 25, Rainbow-st., u.t. 61 yrs., g.r. 15*l.* 960
9 to 17 (odd), Dowlais-st., u.t. 61 yrs., g.r. 23*l.* 7s. 1,630
32, Tilson-st., u.t. 62 yrs., g.r. nil 390
21 to 27 (odd), Atwell-rd., u.t. 64 yrs., g.r. 21*l.* 850
Battersea.—130 to 140 (even), New-rd, u.t. 28 yrs., g.r. 5s. 940
Deptford.—28 to 48 (even), Stanhope-st., u.t. 19 yrs., g.r. 16*l.* 16s. 425
Greenwich.—23 to 29 (odd), Haddo-st., f. 1,020
22, Tyler-st., f. 320
Stoke Newington.—8 to 14 (even), Woodlea-rd., u.t. 73½ yrs., g.r. 24*l.*, r. 96*l.* 850
Bloomsbury.—20, Endsleigh-st., u.t. 20 yrs., g.r. 81*l.*, r. 110*l.* 200

By T. WALKER & SON (at York).

Elvington, Yorks.—Manor House Farm, 127 a. 2r. 11 p., f. 5,000

June 29.—By ALLEN BOOTH.

Mile End.—66, 68, and 70, Shandy-st., u.t. 68 yrs., g.r. 15*l.* 625

By P. A. ENRIGHT.

St. Luke's.—136, Old-st., f., r. 45*l.* 1,160
Dalston.—41, Shrubland-rd., u.t. 41 yrs., g.r. 9*l.*, r. 32*l.* 300
167, 169, and 171, Powerscroft-rd., u.t. 81 yrs., g.r. 16*l.* 10s. 675

By E. W. HARRIS.

Beckenham.—Blandford-rd., three plots of building land, f. 445

By Messrs. RUTTER.

Wethersfield, Essex.—Lower green, six cottages and a garden, f. 190

By E. FERGUSSON TAYLOR.

New Barnet, Herts.—King Edward's-rd., a parcel of building land, f. 490

By WAGSTAFF & SONS.

Finsbury Park.—9 and 11, Eade-rd., u.t. 85 yrs., g.r. 10*l.*, r. 66*l.* 630

By F. WARMAN.

Highbury.—109, Highbury Quadrant, u.t. 50 yrs., g.r. 13*l.* 13s. 740
Canonbury.—31, Marquess-rd., u.t. 50 yrs, g r. 10*l.*, r. 65*l.* 675

Contractions used in these lists.—F.g.r. for freehold ground-rent; l.g.r. for leasehold ground-rent; i.g.r. for improved ground-rent; g.r. for ground-rent; r. for rent; f. for freehold; c. for copyhold; l. for leasehold; e.r. for estimated rental; u.t. for unexpired term; p.a. for per annum; yrs. for years; st. for street; rd. for road; sq. for square; pl. for place; ter. for terrace; cres. for crescent; yd. for yard.

PRICES CURRENT OF MATERIALS.

*** Our aim in this list is to give, as far as possible, the *average* prices of materials, not necessarily the lowest. Quality and quantity obviously affect prices—a fact which should be remembered by those who make use of this information.

WOOD.*

Per Petersburg standard hundred.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
White Sea: first yellow deals	17	15	0	22	10	0
Second do.	15	15	0	18	0	0
Third do.	12	15	0	14	10	0
Battens, 40s., 30s., and 15s. less respectively.						
Petersburg: first yellow deals	15	0	0	17	15	0
Second do.	12	10	0	13	15	0
Battens, 30s. and 20s. less respectively.						
Petersburg, white deals	12	0	0	14	15	0
Do. white battens	10	15	0	12	0	0
Riga, white deals	9	15	0	11	10	0
Swedish mixed yellow deals	16	5	0	21	0	0
" Third do.	14	10	0	16	15	0
" Fourth do.	13	0	0	14	5	0
" Fifth do.	12	0	0	13	5	0
Battens, 30s., 20s., and 10s. less respectively.						
Whitewood, 10 to 20 per cent. less.						
Finnish unsorted yellow deals	11	10	0	12	5	0
Battens, 10s. and 5s. less respectively.						
Whitewood, 5 to 10 per cent. less.						
Norwegian second yellow battens	8	10	0	9	0	0
Third do.	8	0	0	8	15	0
Fourth do.	7	15	0	8	5	0
Whitewood, 10s. less.						
Danzig, Crown Deck deals, per 40 ft. 3 in.	0	15	0	1	5	0
Brack	0	12	0	1	0	0
St. Lawrence Pine deals, &c., per P.S.H.:—						
1st, Bright and Dry, regular sizes	21	15	0	28	15	0
" " oddments	15	5	0	22	15	0
2nd " regular sizes	17	5	0	19	15	0
" " oddments	11	15	0	16	5	0
3rd, " regular sizes	11	0	0	12	0	0
" " oddments	9	10	0	10	10	0
4th " regular sizes	10	0	0	11	0	0
" " oddments	9	0	0	10	0	0
St. Lawrence Spruce deals, &c.						
First, regular sizes	12	15	0	15	0	0
Second "	10	10	0	11	0	0
Third "	10	5	0	10	10	0
Fourth "	9	15	0	10	5	0
Oddments and battens at 20s., 10s., 7s. 6d., and 5s. less respectively.						
New Brunswick Spruce deals, &c.	10	0	0	11	15	0
Oddments, battens, and fourths	9	10	0	10	0	0
United States pitch pine planks and boards	11	0	0	15	0	0

* The prices named are for the wood as imported and landed in the docks. Ten per cent., approximately, should be added in order to arrive at the current trade prices.

PRICES CURRENT (*Continued*).

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Prepared Boards, per square						
1½ by 6½ and 7 in. 1st yellow		11	6		16	6
" " and "		11	0		13	6
1 by 6½ and 7 in. 1st "		10	6		12	6
" " " white		9	6		10	6
" " and yellow		9	6		11	6
" " " white		8	6		9	6
¾ by 6½ & 7 in. 1st & 2nd yellow		8	6		9	6
" " " white		8	0		9	0
¾ by 6½ and 7 in. 1st yellow and white (grooved, tongued, and beaded)		9	0		10	0
¾ by 6½ and 7 in. 2nd yellow and white (ditto)		8	0		9	0
¾ by 6½ and 7 in. 1st yellow and white (ditto)		7	0		8	0
¾ by 6½ and 7 in. 2nd yellow and white (ditto)		6	6		7	6
Narrower widths at 10 per cent. less. 3rd quality at 15 per cent. less than 2nd.						
Danzig and Memel Fir Timber— per load						
Best middling	3	10	0	3	15	0
Good middling and Second	3	0	0	3	5	0
Common middling	2	15	0	3	0	0
Undersized	2	15	0	3	0	0
Swedish and Norwegian Balks	2	5	0	2	10	0
Baltic Oak Timber—						
Danzig and Stettin—Large	4	5	0	6	0	0
Small	3	12	6	4	10	0
Quebec Timber per load						
Yellow Pine	5	5	0	6	15	0
Oak	4	0	0	6	0	0
Elm	4	0	0	4	5	0
Ash	3	5	0	4	0	0
Birch	3	12	6	6	0	0
New Brunswick, &c., Birch	3	7	6	4	5	0
American Pitch Pine Timber	2	17	6	4	5	0
Wainscot, per log, 18 cubic ft.—						
Crown (Eng. & Dutch) nominal	3	0	0	4	0	0
Brack nominal	2	7	6	3	0	0
Lathwood, per cubic fathom—						
Petersburg	4	0	0	6	10	0
Riga and Danzig	4	10	0	5	10	0
Norway Poles, per ft. run	0	0	1	0	0	1½
Oak Staves, per mille full size pipe						
Memel, Crown	220	0	0	230	0	0
Brack	190	0	0	200	0	0
Danzig	165	0	0	175	0	0
Bosnia, single Barrel (nominal)	28	0	0	30	0	0
United States, Pipe	37	10	0	45	0	0
Hogshead, extra heavy and double extra	30	0	0	35	0	0
Indian Teake per load	10	10	0	16	0	0
British Guiana Greenheart	0	0	0	8	0	0
Mahogany, per foot superficial—						
Honduras, cargo average	0	0	4½	0	0	5½
Nicaragua, do.	0	0	4½	0	0	5½
Tabasco, do.	0	0	4½	0	0	6
Mexican, do.	0	0	4	0	0	4½
Panama, do.	0	0	3½	0	0	4
African, do.	0	0	3½	0	0	5
Cuba, do	0	0	6	0	0	8
St. Domingo, do.	0	0	5	0	0	7½
Do. Curls (good to prime)	0	0	9	0	1	3
Walnut, American (logs)	0	3	0	0	5	0
Do. do. (planks and boards)	0	2	0	0	7	6
Italian, per foot superficial	0	0	3	0	0	7½
Black Sea, per ton	6	0	0	12	0	0
Satin Walnut (logs) per foot cube	0	1	0	0	1	6
(planks and boards)	0	1	9	0	3	0
Sequoia (Californian redwood), per foot cube	0	1	9	0	2	0
Whitewood, American (logs)	0	1	4	0	1	9
" " (planks and boards)	0	1	9	0	2	9
Quartered oak " "	0	2	3	0	4	0
Kauri pine (logs)	0	1	9	0	2	0
" " (planks)	0	2	3	0	2	9
Jarrah (planks)	0	2	0	0	2	3
Lancewood spars each, fresh and large	0	5	0	0	7	0
Lancewood spars, ordinary to fair	0	3	0	0	4	0
Degame spars	0	8	0	0	10	0

METALS.

IRON—Pig, in Scotland ton	3	7		0	0	0
Bar, Welsh, in London	9	0	0	9	15	0
Do. do. at works in Wales	8	10	0	9	0	0
Do. Staffordshire, in London	9	15	0	11	15	0
COPPER British cake and ingot	75	0	0	76	0	0
Best selected	76	0	0	77	0	0
Sheets, strong	83	0	0	0	0	0
Chili bars	71	15	0	72	0	0
YELLOW METAL lb.	6¾d.			7d.		
LEAD—Pig						
Spanish ton	17	10	0	-	-	-
English Com. Brands	17	17	6	-	-	-
Sheet, English, 6 lbs. per sq. ft. and upwards	19	7	6	-	-	-
Pipe	19	17	6	-	-	-
ZINC—						
Vieille Montagne ton	27	10	0	-	-	-
Silesian	27	10	0	-	-	-
Spelter	19	17	6	-	-	-
TIN—Straits	141	0	0	-	-	-
Australian	143	0	0	-	-	-
English Ingots	145	0	0	-	-	-
Banca	-	-	-	-	-	-
Billiton	-	-	-	-	-	-

ENGLISH SHEET GLASS IN CRATES.

1 oz. thirds	2½d. per ft. delivered.		
" fourths	2d.	"	"
21 oz. thirds	3d.	"	"
" " fourths	2¾d.	"	"
26 oz thirds	4d.	"	"
" " fourths	3¾d.	"	"
32 oz. thirds	5d.	"	"
" " fourths	4¼d.	"	"
Fluted sheet, 15 oz.	2¾d.	"	"
" " 21 "	3¾d.	"	"

[*See also page 23.*

COMPETITIONS, CONTRACTS, AND PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS.

(For some Contracts, &c., still open, but not included in this List, see previous issues.)

COMPETITIONS.

Nature of Work.	By whom Advertised.	Premiums.	Designs to be delivered
*Cemetery	Cheadle and Gatley U.D.C.		July 31

CONTRACTS.

Nature of Work or Materials.	By whom Required.	Forms of Tender, &c., Supplied by	Tenders to be delivered
*Temporary Buildings	Wimbledon U.D.C.	Electrical Engineer, Electricity Works, Durnsford-rd. Wimbledon	July 10
*Sand, Lime, Cement, &c.	St. Martin-in-the-Fields Vestry	Surveyor, Town Hall, Charing Cross-road	do.
School, Handsworth New-road	Birmingham School Board	Buckland & Farmer, Architects, Paradise-street, Birmingham	do.
Waterworks, Newtonstewart	Strabane R.D.C.	J. E. Sharkie, Strabane, Ireland	do.
Improvements, Wheatley-road	Halifax Corporation	J. Lord, Borough Engineer, Town Hall	do.
Granite Paving, Saville-street, North Shields	Tynemouth Corporation	J. F. Smillie, Borough Surveyor, Tynemouth	do.
Gymnasium, &c., Great Cheetham-street East		L. C. Evans, Town Hall, Salford	do.
Additions to Hospital	Mountain Ash U.D.C.	J. Williams, Town Hall, Mountain Ash	do.
*Coal and Coke	West Ham Council	Borough Engineer, Town Hall, West Ham, E.	do.
*Sinking Well, &c.	Coalville U.D.C.	J. B. Everard, Engineer, 6, Millstone-lane, Leicester	do.
*Garden and Park Seats	Willesden District Council	Engineer, Public Offices, Dyne-road, Kilburn, N.W.	do.
*Fence and Gates at Gladstone Park	do.	do.	do.
*New Roads and Sewers at Gladstone Park	do.	do.	do.
*Road Making and Paving Works	do.	do.	do.
*Kerbing, Channelling, &c.	Hackney Vestry	Chief Surveyor, Town Hall, Hackney	July 11
School, &c., Hedworth-lane, Boldon Colliery	Boldon School Board	W. & T. R. Milburn, Architects, 20, Fawcett-street, Sunderland	do.
Additions, &c., to Royal Grammar School, Colchester	Governors	H. Goodyear, Civil Engineer, Borough Surveyor, Office, Colchester	do.
Four Houses, Dyson-street, Brighouse, Yorks		Sharp & Waller, Architects, 32, Bradford-road, Brighouse	do.
Paving Main Roads	Ramsbottom (Lancs.) U.D.C.	J. Halliwell, Surveyor, Market-place, Ramsbottom	do.
Granite Paving, Shotley Bridge	Benfieldside U.D.C.	J. Dixon, Surveyor, Council Offices, Shotley Bridge	do.
Stables, &c., Portwood	Stockport Corporation	S. Meunier, Engineer, Gas Office, Stockport	do.
Cottages, Cardow Distillery, N.B.		C. C. Doig, Architect, 147, High-street, Elgin	July 12
Additions to Reinwood, Lindley, Huddersfield		J. Kirk & Sons, Architects, Huddersfield	do.
Additions to King's Arms Brewery, Bradford-on-Avon	Harding & Co., Ltd.	W. H. Stanley, Civil Engineer, Trowbridge	do.
Additions to Schools, Oldham's-terrace	Acton School Board	E. Monson, Architect, Grosvenor House, Acton Vale, W.	do.
Villa, Fairfield-lane, Abbey-road, Barrow		W. Moss Settle, Architect, Walney, Barrow-in-Furness	July 13
Stone Bridge, Cathcart-road, Glasgow	Renfrew County Council	G. B. Walker, 65, Bath-street, Glasgow	do.
Car Sheds, &c., Thornton Heath	Croydon Corporation	Borough Engineer, Town Hall	do.
*Artesian Wells	St. Pancras Vestry	T. W. Aldwinckle, Architect, 1, Victoria-street, S.W.	do.
Pipe Sewers	Great Ouseburn (Yorks.) R.D.C.	Fairbank & Son, Civil Engineers, 13, Lendal, York	July 14
Farm Buildings, Arlaw Banks, near Barnard Castle	Rev. H. Lonsdale	F. H. Livesay, Architect, 107, Newgate-street, Bishop Auckland	do.
Eight Cottages, Consett, co. Durham	Consett Iron Company	C. E. Oliver, Architect, Company's Offices, Blackhill, co. Durham	do.
Hospital, Milton Hill	Bedford R.D.C.	H. Young, Architect, Maitland-street, Bedford	do.
Additions to Presbyterian Church, Londonderry		W. E. Pinkerton, Architect, Diamond, Londonderry	do.
*Police Cottages at Farnborough	Southampton County Council	County Surveyor, The Castle, Winchester	do.
*Wood Paving, &c.	Camberwell Vestry	Surveyor, Vestry Hall, Camberwell	July 16
Baptist Church, Victoria-road, Exmouth		P. Kerley, Architect, Exmouth	do.
Four Shops and Bakery, Chirton	North Shields Indus. Society, Ltd.	Hope & Maxwell, Architects, Trinity Buildings, Newcastle	do.
*Works in Connexion with Tram Depot, Queen's-road	Sheffield Tramways Committee	City Surveyor, Town Hall, Sheffield	July 17
Station Buildings, Ashperton, Worcs.	Great Western Railway Company	G. K. Mills, Paddington Station, W.	do.
Additions to Schools	Patcham (Sussex) School Board	Clayton & Black, Architects, Brighton	do.
Alterations to Workhouse	Enniskillen Guardians	A. Scott & Son, Architects, Drogheda	do.
Schools, Cymmer, South Wales	Glyncorrwg School Board	G. F. Lambert, Architect, Bridgend	do.
*Kerbing, Tarpaving, &c., Ballina-street, Forest Hill	Lewisham Board of Works	Surveyor's Department, Town Hall, Catford, S.E.	do.
*Kerbing, Tarpaving, &c., Lamos-road, Anerley	do.	do.	do.
*Cottage at their Depôt, Home Park, Lower Sydenham	do.	do	do.
*Underground Conveniences	Westminster Vestry	Surveyor, Town Hall, Caxton-street, Westminster	July 18
*Drainage Works, &c.	English Schools Drainage Com.	Caretaker, English Schools, Church-street, Hampton, Middlesex	do.
Sewerage Works, Ashlyn's-rd., &c., Frinton-on-Sea	Mr. R. P. Cooper	Homer & Co., Architects, Estate Office, Frinton-on-Sea	do.
Filter Beds, &c., Clough Bottom, Waterfoot	Bury (Lancs.) Corporation	J. Cartwright, Civil Engineer, Market Place, Bury	do.
Enlarging of Nurses' Home at Infirmary, Marloes-rd.	Kensington Guardians	E. Flint, Architect, 80, Coleman-street, E.C.	July 19
Farm Buildings, &c., Bodmin, Cornwall		S. Trevail, Architect, Truro	July 21
*Fencing and Gates, &c.	Hanwell U.D.C.	Surveyor, Council Offices, Hanwell	July 23
*New Car Shed	Birkenhead Corporation	Borough Engineer, Town Hall, Birkenhead	July 24
*Generating Station in "Heckinger," Spa-road	Bermondsey Vestry	See Advertisement	July 26
Market Buildings, Fairground	Bury (Lancs.) Corporation	A. Neill, Architect, 18, Cookridge-street, Leeds	do.
*Casual Wards	Lichfield Union	See Advertisement	July 27
*Law Courts and Town Hall	Cardiff Corporation	Town Clerk, Town Hall, Cardiff	July 30
*Underground Conveniences	Whitechapel District Bd. of Works	Engineer, Board of Works Offices, 15, Gt. Alie-st., Whitechapel, E.	do.
*New Asylum Buildings, Canterbury	Visiting Committee	W. J. Jennings, Architect, 4, St. Margaret's-street, Canterbury	Aug. 2
Shooting Lodge, Irvinestown, Ireland		T. Elliott, Architect, 37, Darling-street, Enniskillen	Aug. 15
Shops, Crompton-street, Bury	Mr. J. Whittam	Openshaw & Gill, Architects, 6, Fleet-street, Bury	No date
Stands, Gigg-lane	Bury (Lancs) Football Club	T. Nuttall & Son, Architects, 20, Market-street, Bury	do.
Villa, &c., Oatlands, Harrogate	Miss Atkinson	Bland & Bown, Architects, Harrogate	do.
Car Shed, &c., Milehouse-road	Devonport Tramway Company	F. S. Pilling, Engineer, 40, St. Aubyn-street, Devonport	do.
Schools and Hall, St. Augustine's, Hull		J. M. Dossor, Architect, 2, Manor-street, Hull	do.
Cottages, Beaumont-road, Plymouth		King & Lister, Architects, 8, Princess-square, Plymouth	do.
Church, St. George's, Swannington, Ashby-de-la-Zouch		G. H. Fellowes Prynne, Architect, 6, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.	do.
Church and Hall, West Stanley, Durham		J. W. Thompson, Architect, 63, Grey-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne	do.
House, Sherwood		Collyer & Slater, Architects, 8, Bridlesmith-gate, Nottingham	do.
Additions to Crescent House, Belfast	Dr. J. Campbell	J. V. Brennan, Architect, Belfast Bank-chamners, Belfast	do.
Additions, &c., to School, Mabel-street, Belfast		Rev. T. A. Smyth, 1, Shaftesbury-square, Belfast	do.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS.

Nature of Appointment.	By whom Advertised.	Salary.	Application to be in
*Clerk of Works	Uxbridge R.D.C.	4*l.* per week	July 12
*Architectural Draughtsman	Shoreditch Vestry	2*l.* 10*s.* per week	July 13
*Assistant	Willesden District Council	85*l.* per annum	July 17
*Inspector of Works	Lewisham Board of Works	2*l.* 2*s.* per week	do.
*Junior Assistant	Sheffield Corporation	90*l.* per annum	do.
*Surveyor and Inspector of Nuisances	Frimley U.D.C.	175*l.* and 90*l.* per annum	No date

Those marked with an asterisk (*) are advertised in this Number. *Competitions, p.* iv. *Contracts, pp.* iv. vi. viii. x. xii. *&* xxiv. *Public Appointments, pp.* xxi. *&* xxiv.

PRICES CURRENT (*Continued*).

OILS, &c.

	£	s	d.	£	s.	d.
Raw Linseed Oil in pipes, per ton..	36	0	0	-	-	-
,, ,, ,, in drums, per gal.	0	3	1	-	-	-
Boiled ,, ,, in pipes, per ton..	38	0	0	-	-	-
,, ,, ,, in drums, per gal.	0	3	4	-	-	-
TAR—Stockholm.....barrel	1	6	6	-	-	-
Archangel.....	1	0	0	-	-	-
Turpentine, in barrels, per cwt. ..	2	2	0	-	-	-
,, in drums, per gal.	0	3	4	-	-	-
Genuine Ground English White Lead.....	26	10	0	-	-	-
Red Lead	22	10	0	-	-	-
Best Linseed Oil Putty, per cwt..	0	9	0	-	-	-

VARNISHES, &c.

	per gallon.		
Fine Elastic Copal Varnish for outside work ..	0	16	6
Best Elastic Copal Varnish for outside work ..	1	0	0
Best Elastic Carriage Varnish for outside work	0	16	6
Best Hard Oak Varnish for inside work.....	0	10	6
Best Extra Hard Church Oak Varnish for inside work	0	10	6
Fine Hard Copal Varnish for inside work	0	16	0
Best Hard Copal Varnish for inside work	1	0	0
Best Hard Carriage Varnish for inside work....	0	16	0
Extra Pale Paper Varnish	0	12	0
Best Japan Gold Size	0	10	0
Best Black Japan	0	16	0
Oak and Mahogany Stain	0	9	0
Brunswick Black	0	9	0
Berlin Black	0	15	6
Knotting	0	10	0
Best French and Brush Polish	0	10	0

BRICKS, &c.

	s.	d.				
Hard Stocks	33	0	per thousand alongside, in river.			
Rough Stocks and Grizzles.....	30	0	,,	,,	,,	,,
Smooth Bright Facing Stocks..	58	0	,,	,,	,,	,,
Shippers	42	0	,,	,,	,,	,,
Flettons.....	30	0	,,	,,	at railway depôt.	
Red Wire Cuts ..	34	6	,,	,,	,,	,,
Best Fareham Red	71	6	,,	,,	,,	,,
Best Blue Pressed Staffordshire ..	87	0	,,		,,	,,
Best Stourbridge Fire Bricks	84	0	,,	,,	,,	,,
Best White Glazed Stretchers.....	260	0	,,	,,	,,	,,
Headers	240	0	,,	,,	,,	,,
Quoins and Bull-nose	340	0	,,	,,	,,	,,
Double Headers..	320	0	,,	,,	,,	,,
Best Dipped Salt Glazed Stretchers and Headers ..	240	0	,,	,,	,,	,,
Quoins and Bull-nose	280	0	,,	,,	,,	,,
Double Headers..	280	0	per thousand at railway depôt			
Seconds Quality White and Dipped Salt Glazed	40	0	per thousand less than best.			

	s.	d.	
Thames and Pit Sand	8	0	per yard, delivered
Thames Ballast	6	9	,, ,,
Best Portland Cement	35	0	per ton ,,
Best Ground Blue Lias Lime..	23	6	,, ,,

NOTE.—The cement and lime is exclusive of the ordinary charge for sacks.

Grey Stone Lime ..... 12s. 6d. per yard, delivered.
Stourbridge Fire-clay in sacks, 32s. 6d. per ton at rly. dpt.

STONE.

	s.	d.				
Ancaster in blocks	2	0	per ft. cube, deld. rly. depôt			
Bath ,, ...	1	7	,,	,,		
Beer ,, ...	1	6½	,,	,,		
Grinshill ,, ...	1	10	,,	,,		
Brown Portland in blocks	2	2	,,	,,		
Darley Dale ,,	2	1½	,,	,,		
Red Corsehill ,,	2	5	,,	,,		
Red Mansfield ,,	2	4½	,,	,,		
Hard York ,,	2	10	,,	,,		
Hard York 6 in. sawn both sides landings, to sizes (under 40 ft. sup.)	s. 2	d. 7	per ft. super at rly. depôt.			
,, ,, 6 in. Rubbed Ditto..	2	10½	,,	,,		
,, ,, 3 in. sawn both sides slabs (random sizes)	1	3	,,	,,		
,, ,, 3 in. self-faced Ditto	0	9	,,	,,		

SLATES.

in.	in.	£	s.	d.		
20×10	best blue Bangor..	11	5	0	per 1000 of 1200 at rly. dep.	
,,	best seconds ,,	10	15	0	,,	,,
16× 8	best ,,	6	2	6	,,	,,
20×10	best blue Portmadoc	10	18	0	,,	,,
16× 8	,, ,,	6	0	0	,,	,,
20×10	best Eureka unfading green.....	11	2	6	,,	,,
16× 8	,, ,,	6	15	0	,,	,,
20×10	Permanent green and Sedan green	10	0	0	,,	,,
16× 8	,, ,,	5	12	6	,,	,,

TILES.

	s.	d.				
Best plain red roofing tiles..	41	0	per 1,000 at rly. depôt.			
Hip and valley tiles....	3	7	per doz.	,,	,,	
Best Broseley tiles	48	0	per 1,000	,,	,,	
Hip and valley tiles....	4	0	per doz.	,,	,,	
Best Ruabon Red, brown or brindled Do. (Edwards)	57	6	per 1,000	,,	,,	
Do. ornamental Do.	60	0	,,	,,	,,	
Hip tiles.....	4	0	per doz.	,,	,,	
Valley tiles.....	3	9	,,	,,	,,	
Best Red or Mottled Staffordshire Do. (Peakes) .	50	9	per 1,000	,,	,,	
Hip tiles	4	1	per doz.	,,	,,	
Valley tiles.....	3	8	,,	,,	,,	

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TENDERS.

[Communications for insertion under this heading should be addressed to "The Editor," and must reach us *not later than 10 a.m. on Thursdays.* N.B.—We cannot publish Tenders unless authenticated either by the architect or the building-owner; and we cannot publish announcements of Tenders accepted unless the amount of the Tender is given, nor any list in which the lowest Tender is under £100, unless in some exceptional cases and for special reasons.]

* Denotes *accepted.* † Denotes *provisionally accepted.*

ABERDARE.—For erection of boundary walls, &c., at Training Schools, Aberdare, for Merthyr Tydfil Board of Guardians. Mr. J. Llewellin Smith, architect, Aberdare. Quantities by architect :—

Evan Jones	£260 18 6	David Davies, Aberdare* ..	£229 17 0
J. D. Wilkins ..	235 15 0		

ABERDARE.—For the erection of a bakery, stables, &c., Gadlys, Aberdare, for the Aberdare Workmen's Co-operative Society, Limited. Mr. J. L. Smith, architect, Aberdare. Quantities by architect :—

J. Jones	£3,150 0	Morgan & Son, Aberdare*	£2,698 0
W. E. Willis	2,993 19	Evan Jones	2,587 0

ABERDEEN.—For the erection of a house, Aboyne, for Miss Ross, Tarland. Mr. J. M. Pirie, architect, 229, Union-street, Aberdeen :—

Masonry.—Littlejohn Bros., Ballater	£180 0 0
Carpentry.—M. J. D. Brebner, Tarland	185 0 0
Slating.—Wright & Sons, Aboyne ..	36 9 0
Plastering.—D. Mitchell, Ballater ..	45 0 0
Plumbing.—Davis, Son, & Co., Banchory	61 13 6
Painting.—C. Abel, Ballater	23 0 0

BANAGHER (Ireland).—For the erection of a lecture-hall, &c., for the Committee. Mr. M. A. Robinson, C.E., Richmond-street, Londonderry :—

James Deeny, Dungiven, co. Derry*.....£700

BRENTFORD.—For alterations and redecorations to the "Waggon and Horses," Kew Bridge. Mr. J. Hume, architect, Chiswick :—

Speechley & Smith ..	£202	G. Challis	£187
Rowsell	192		

BROADSTONE (Dorset).—For the erection of a villa residence, for Dr. C. W. Curtis. Mr. Walter Andrew, architect and surveyor, Parkstone :—

Chinchen & Co.	£1,600	Baker & Pearcey ..	£1,180
J. W. Cross	1,282	A. & F. Wilson, Parkstone*	1,085
E. S. Griffien	1,265		
E. H. Crabb	1,182		

BURLEY-IN-WHARFEDALE.—For the construction of a reservoir, Carr Bottom, Burley Moor, for the Urban District Council. Mr. Malcolm Paterson, C.E., 35, Manor-row, Bradford :—

Egan & Sons..	£8,374 8 6	Thomas Smith, Bingley*....	£7,181 2 10
W. & J. Foster	7,626 19 10		
William Brigg	7,268 0 0		

CARDIFF.—For alterations and additions to premises, No. 105, Bute-road. Mr. Edgar G. C. Down, architect and surveyor, 31, High-street, Cardiff :—

James Allan..	£1,225 0 0	W.T. Morgan*	£1,060 0 0
Jos. Thomas..	1,100 0 0	Knox & Wells	1,039 0 0
Melhuish Bros.	1,085 10 0	Price Bros ..	1,039 0 0
Turner & Sons	1,075 0 0	Evans Bros...	1,039 0 0
Shepton & Sons	1,070 0 0	F. Couzens ..	998 10 6
Harry Gibbon	1,060 0 0	F. Small	940 0 0

CASTLEMAGUER (co. Cork).—For the improvement of the parish church (forming a new chancel, marble and mosaic work, and new ornamental pitch-pine ceiling). Messrs. W. H. Hill & Son, architects, 28, South Mall, Cork :—

Thomas Nash, Knocks, Ballineen, co. Cork* £333

CHESTERFIELD.—For making a new road, &c., Bolsover, for the Urban District Council. Mr. W. H. Wagstaff, A.M.Inst.C.E., 57, Saltergate, Chesterfield :—

Lane & Son	£4,039	Bateman Bros.	£2,837
Holmes & Sons	3,840	T. Meakin, Hill Top, Bolsover, near Chesterfield*	2,400
Kerry & Co.....	3,509		
H. H. Barry.....	3,283		

CHESTERFIELD.—For the laying of sewers, the construction of tanks and beds, and the laying-out of land at the Outfall Works, for the Bolsover Urban District Council. Mr. W. H. Wagstaff, A.M.Inst.C.E., 57, Saltergate, Chesterfield :—

Lane & Son ....£	7,186 0	T. Meakin, Hill Top, Bolsover, nr. Chesterfield*	£4,912 0
Kerry & Co.	6,463 14		
Holmes & Sons ..	5,250 0		
H. H. Barry	5,037 0		

DRAYCOTT (near Derby).—For the erection of infants' school buildings, for the Draycott School Board. Mr. F. S. Antliff, architect, Draycott, Derby. Quantities by the architect :—

G. Peach	£2,815 18 3	Brown & Son	£2,586 0 0
Parker & Son	2,735 0 0	G. Wagg	2,554 15 0
A. Brown	2,705 0 0	Perks & Son, Long Eaton†	2,493 0 0
A. Burnham ..	2,690 0 0		
Radford & Greaves	2,617 0 3		

*EAST HAM.—For the erection of (1) municipal buildings, (2) public baths, (3) public library, &c., (4) fire station, &c., for the Town Council :—

Gregar & Sons	£87,992	Mr. Cormick & Sons	£78,933
J. W. Jerram.....	87,100	D. W. Barker.....	72,005
Shillitoe & Sons ..	84,500	Architect's estimate.	69,036

FALMOUTH. — For additions to National school buildings, for Managers. Mr. W. Swift, architect, 38, Lemon-street, Truro :—

Harvey	£360	Skinner	£295
Pye	347	Sage	295

[All of Falmouth.]

GARBOLDISHAM.—For alterations and additions, Garboldisham Manor, Norfolk. Mr. H. J. Green, architect, Norwich :—

Shillitoe & Sons ....£	4,350	Gillow & Co., Ltd., London*	£3,095
J. S. Smith	3,300		

HARLINGTON.—For alterations, new drainage, &c., to the "White Hart" public house. Mr. J. Hume, architect and surveyor, Chiswick :—

Field & Son.....	£245	G. Challis	£227 0
Portsmith.....	234	T. A. Keens	218 10

HUNSTANTON (Norfolk).—For the erection of the "Glebe" Hotel. Mr. H. J. Green, architect, Norwich :—

Youngs & Son	£7,622 0 0	R. Dye	£6,318 0 0
Kerridge & Shaw	7,543 18 3	R. Shanks	6,033 0 0
Bardell Bros.	7,405 0 0	Giddings & Parren, St. Ives*	5,479 3 6

KIRKCALDY.—For the erection of cookery and class-rooms, for the Dysart Burgh School Board. Mr. D. Forbes Smith, architect :—

Masonry.—David Wilkie, Anderson-street, Sinclairtown*	£584 7 3
Joinery.—Scott & Co., Factory-road, Pathhead*	408 0 0
Plumbing.—A. Kirk, Back-street, Pathhead*	205 16 0
Plastering.—J. Easton, Lina-street, Kirkcaldy*	123 0 0
Slating.—J. Lawson, Alexandra-street, Kirkcaldy*	59 10 0
	£1,380 13 3

KIRKCALDY.—For the erection of Workmen's Houses at Boreland, for The Earl of Rosslyn's Collieries, Limited. Mr. D. Forbes Smith, architect.

Masonry.—Henry Masterton, Institution-street, Sinclairtown*	£829 0 0
Joinery.—Geo. Hay & Sons, Relief-street, Dysart*	822 0 0
Slating.—Currie & Cant, Alexandra-street, Kirkcaldy*	95 0 0
Plastering.—H. & J. Schoolbraid, 49, Links-street, Kirkcaldy*	158 16 8
Plumbing.—James Robb, High-street, Dysart*	157 7 0
	£2,062 3 8

KIRKCALDY.—For the erection of house in Market-place, Gallatown, for Mr. Thos. Davidson. Mr. D. Forbes Smith, architect :—

Masonry.—David Wilkie, Anderson-street, Sinclairtown*	£208 10 10
Joinery.—Harrow & Turnbull, East Smeaton-street, Kirkcaldy*	120 0 0
Plastering.—Henry Masterton, Institution-street, Sinclairtown*	31 0 0
Plumbing.—Robert Briggs, Townhead, Dysart*	20 10 7
Slating.—Currie & Cant, Alexandra-street, Kirkcaldy*	15 10 0
	£395 11 5

LONDON.—For alterations and repairs to the "Green Man" public-house, Balls' Pond, N. Messrs. Foulsham & Herbert Riches, architects, 3, Crooked-lane, King William-street, E.C., and Bromley-by-Bow, E. :—

J. T. Robey.....£	725	Sheffield Bros.*	£635
J. & W. Inkpen	643		

LONDON.—For the erection of a coach-house at Wanstead, N.E. Mr. Herbert Riches, architect, 3, Crooked-lane, King William-street, E.C. :—

F. L. Willmott ....£	238 0	W. Mundy*	£234 12

[*See also next page.*

LONDON.—For U.M.T. Church and Schools, Fentiman-road, South Lambeth. Messrs. Geo. Baines & Reginald P. Baines, architects, 5, Clement's Inn, Strand, W.C. :—

	Church.	Schools.	Boundary Walls, &c.	
Chessum & Sons	£4,950	£2,950	£290 0	£8,190 0
S. J. Scott	4,967	2,857	290 0	8,114 0
T. Rider	4,815	2,767	280 0	7,862 0
Lascelles & Co.	4,651	2,934	237 0	7,822 0
Holloway Bros.	4,700	2,707	253 0	7,660 0
Simson & Son	4,506	2,725	232 10	7,463 10
Patman & Fotheringham	4,571	2,581	221 0	7,373 0
J. Carmichael	4,441	2,457	245 0	7,143 0
H. L. Holloway	4,440	2,432	237 0	7,109 0
Turtle & Appleton	4,437	2,410	237 0	7,084 0
F. & H. F. Higgs	4,429	2,417	235 0	7,081 0
T. G. Minter	4,275	2,480	237 0	6,992 0
Prestige & Co.	4,260	2,472	245 0	6,977 0
Geo. Parker	4,230	2,523	220 0	6,973 0
Battley, Son, & Holness	4,277	2,287	226 0	6,790 0
J. C. Richardson*	3,924	2,355	209 0	6,488 0

Architects' estimate, £6,650.

LONDON.—For a new police-station at Rochester-row, for the Receiver for the Metropolitan Police District. Mr. J. Dixon Butler, architect. Quantities by Mr. W. H. Thurgood :—

Ashby & Horner	£14,310	Holloway Bros.	£13,496
T. Parker	14,150	Lawrance & Sons	13,482
H. Lovatt	14,125	Grover & Sons	13,132
Mowlem & Co.	13,950	S. Hart	13,127
Lascelles & Co.	13,905	F. & H. F. Higgs	12,640
Patman & Fotheringham	13,775	Scrivener & Co.	—
Higgs & Hill	13,660	Pattinson	—

LONDON.—For new laundry and bakehouse at St. Anne's Home, Streatham-hill, for the Guardians of St. Pancras. Messrs. Salter, Issott, & Salter, architects, 13, Phœnix-street, St. Pancras :—

Laundry Machinery.

D. & J. Tullis £717 2

Drying-room Plant.

Blackman Ventilating Co., Limited .. 112 8

Two Bakers' Ovens.

P. Crook, Chelsea 105 15

LONDON.—For alterations and redecorations to the "Cross Keys," Black Lion-lane, Hammersmith. Mr. J. Hume, architect, Chiswick :—

Bailey	£187 10	T. Bendon	£172 15
Wakeley	176 10		

NEW BROMPTON (Kent). — For alteration and extension to Sunday schools; renovation of interior and exterior of church; installation of electric light; and erection of retail shop on site adjoining, for the trustees of the Congregational chapel. Mr. E. J. Hammond, architect, 111, High-street, New Brompton :—

H. Wells	£3,303	T. Cornelius, New Brompton*	£2,445
H. E. Phillips	2,653		

PLYMOUTH.—For additions, &c., to No. 148, Union-street. Mr. B. Priestley Shires, architect, 104, Old Town-street, Plymouth :—

Thomas Crews	£830 0 0	A. Truscott	£740 0 0
G. P. Finch	821 10 9	Pearn Bros.	675 0 0
Wakeham Bros.	815 0 0	F. Widger	664 0 0
W. H. Lethbridge	810 0 0	A. N. Coles, Stonehouse*	629 0 0
A. H. Goad	807 0 0	W. T. Stevenson	620 0 0
W. E. Blake	805 0 0		
G. B. Turpin	797 0 0		

PLYMPTON (Devon).—For the execution of water-supply works, Egg Buckland, for the Rural District Council. Mr. F. A. Clarke, surveyor, Old Town Chambers, New Town-street, Plymouth :—

Thos. Shaddock, Plymouth* £1,091 8 9

RAINHAM (Kent).—For the erection of two villas and shop, for Mrs. E. Knight. Mr. E. J. Hammond, C.E., High-street, New Brompton :—

H. Wells	£1,521	G. Gilbert, Rainham*	£1,050
H. E. Phillips	1,475		

SALTASH.—For the erection of a dwelling-house and offices on the Park Fields Estate, for Mr. J. A. Parkes. Mr. E. M. Leest, architect, Public Hall Chambers, Devonport, and 59, Fore-street, Saltash :—

W. V. Alford	£870	S. E. D. Ough*	£685
Taylor & Mutton	699		

TEIGNMOUTH (Devon).—For additions, &c., to West Holt, for Mr. S. A. Croydon. Messrs. Watson & Watson, architects, 1, Lower-terrace, Torquay. Quantities by Messrs. Stoner & Sons, Boston House, New Broad-street, London :—

Yeo & Sons	£1,600 0 0	Vanstone & Mumford	£1,375 0 0
E. Andrews	1,474 8 10	R. Truman	1,201 14 3
G. Lee	1,450 0 0		
J. Smerdon	1,407 0 0		

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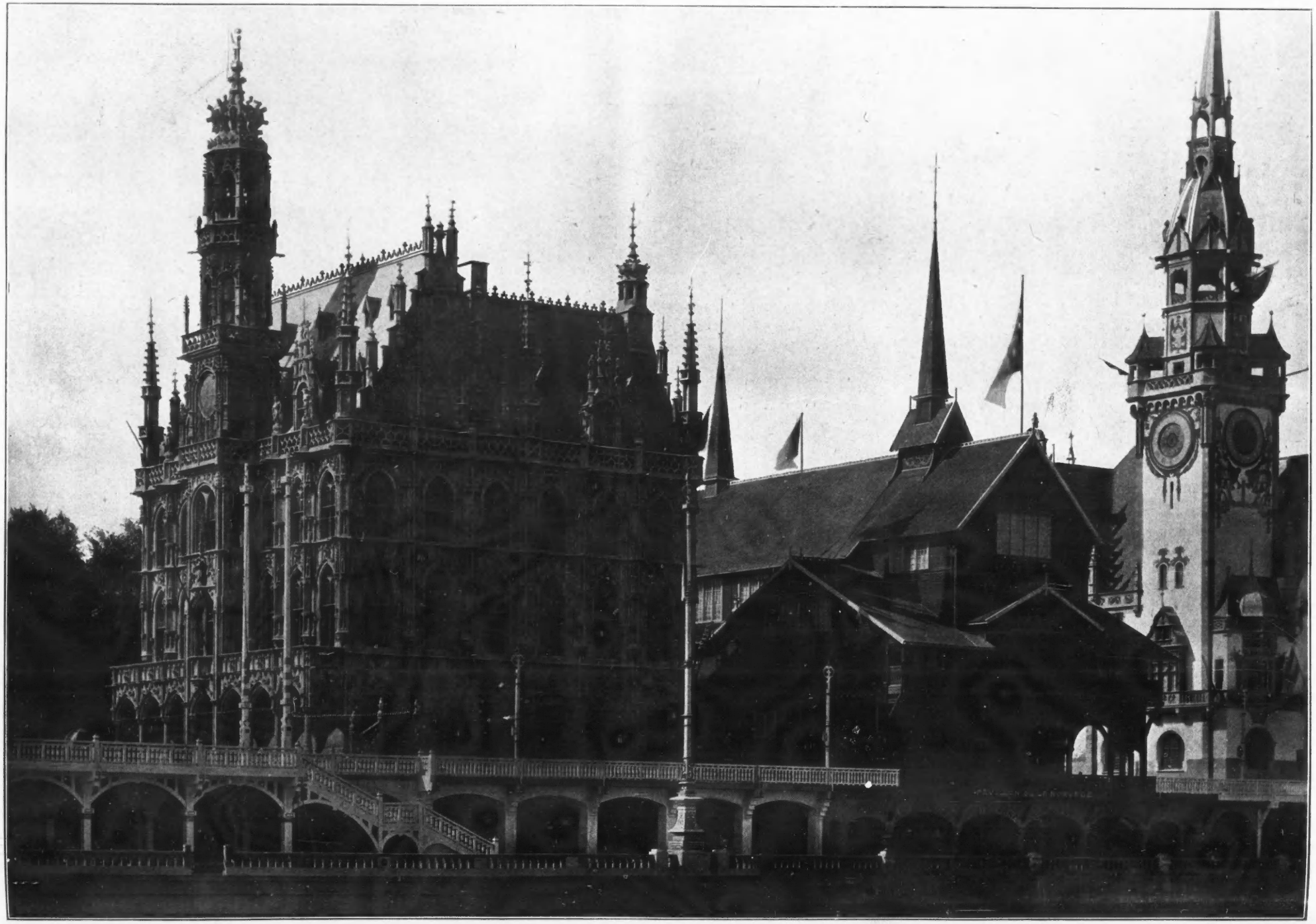
GLASGOW: 47 and 49, ST. ENOCH-SQUARE.
BRISTOL: ASHTON GATE WORKS, CORONATION-RD



THE BELGIAN AND NORWEGIAN PAVILIONS, PARIS EXHIBITION.

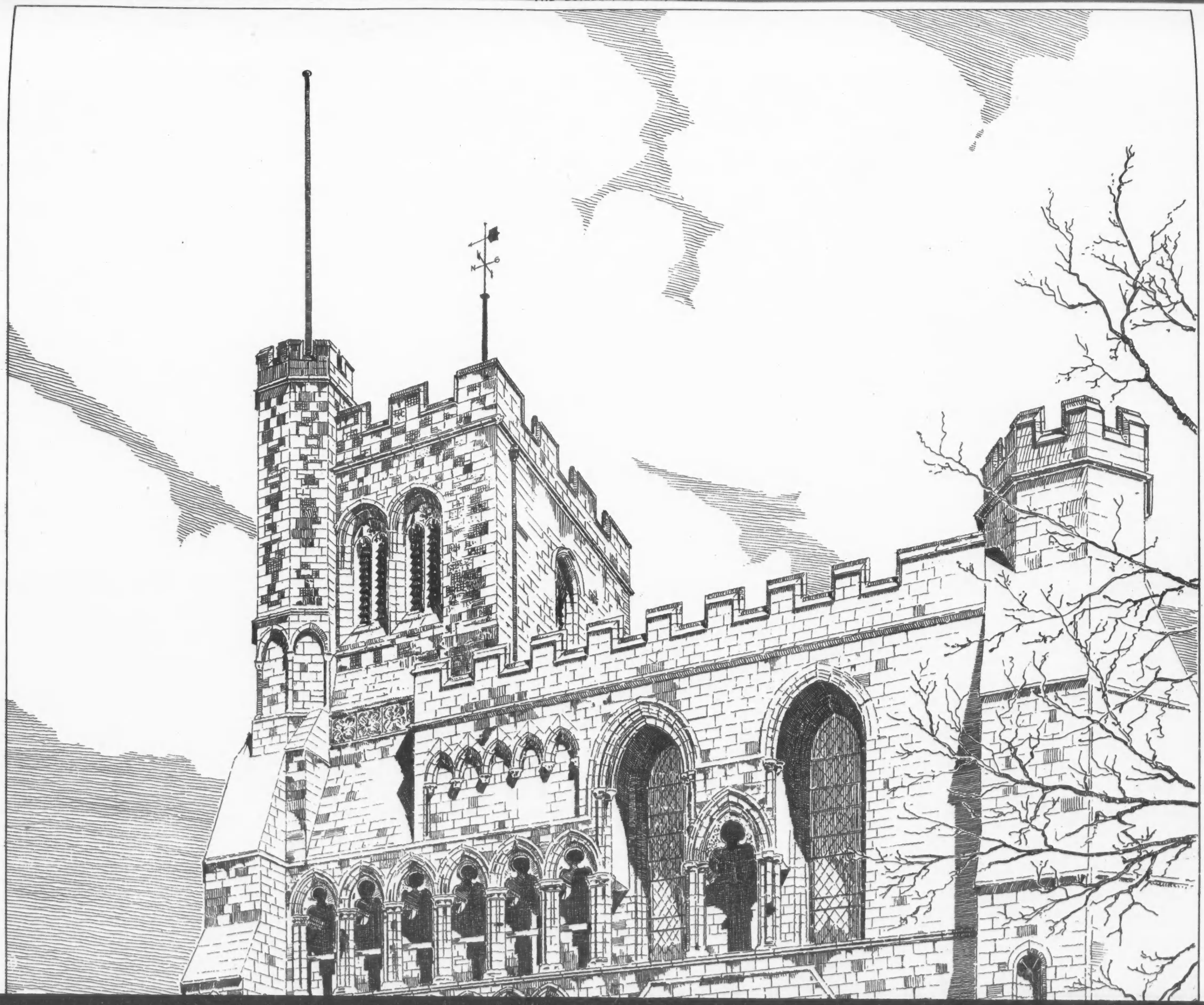
THE BELGIAN AND NORWEGIAN PAVILIONS, PARIS EXHIBITION.

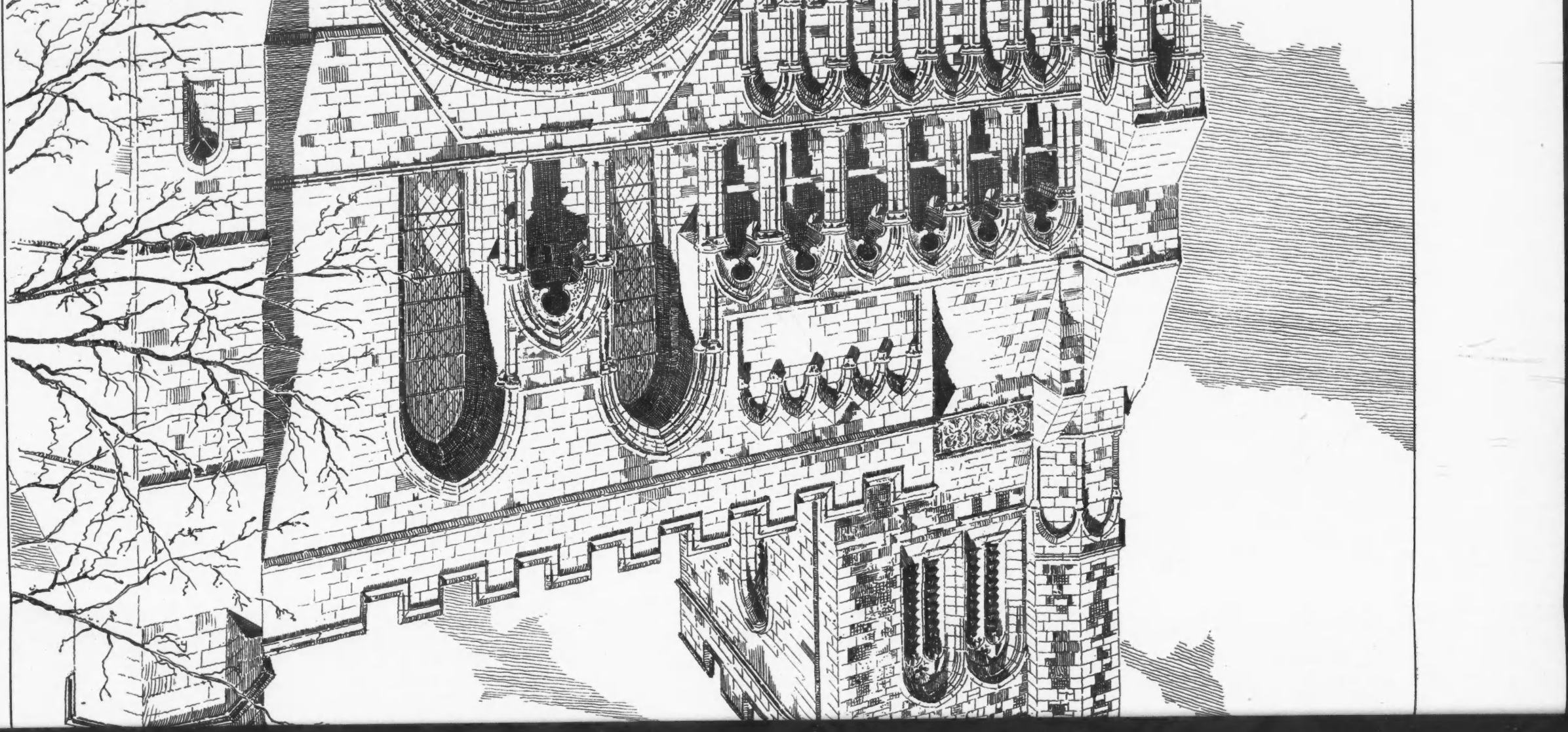
THE UNITED STATES PAVILION, PARIS EXHIBITION.

THE GERMAN PAVILION, PARIS EXHIBITION.

(PART OF THE SPANISH PAVILION ON THE RIGHT.)

THE MONACO AND SWEDEN PAVILIONS, PARIS EXHIBITION.





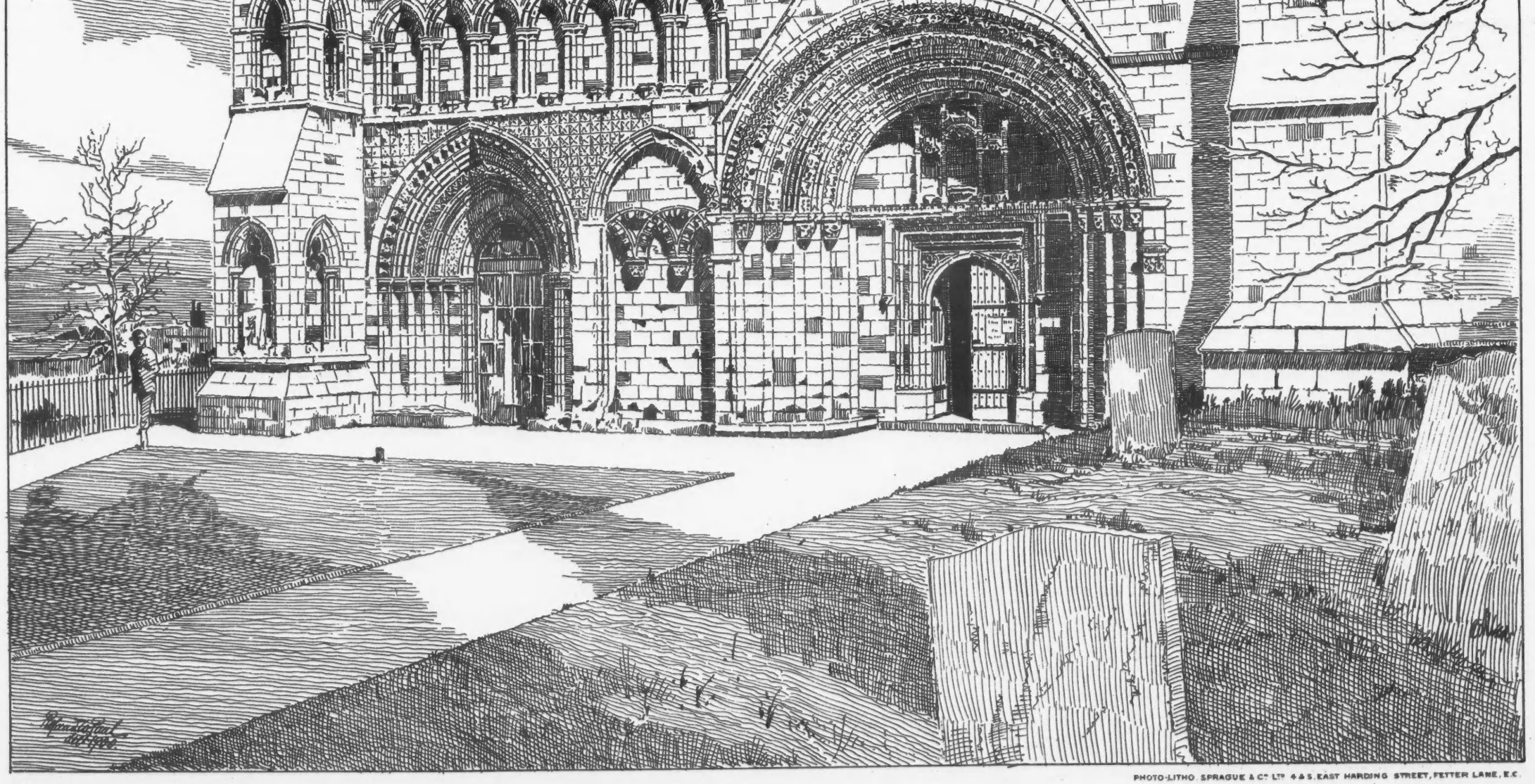


PHOTO-LITHO. SPRAGUE & Co LTD 4 & 5, EAST HARDING STREET, FETTER LANE, E.C.

THE ABBEYS OF GREAT BRITAIN. No. 34. DUNSTABLE.

DRAWN BY MR. ROLAND W. PAUL.

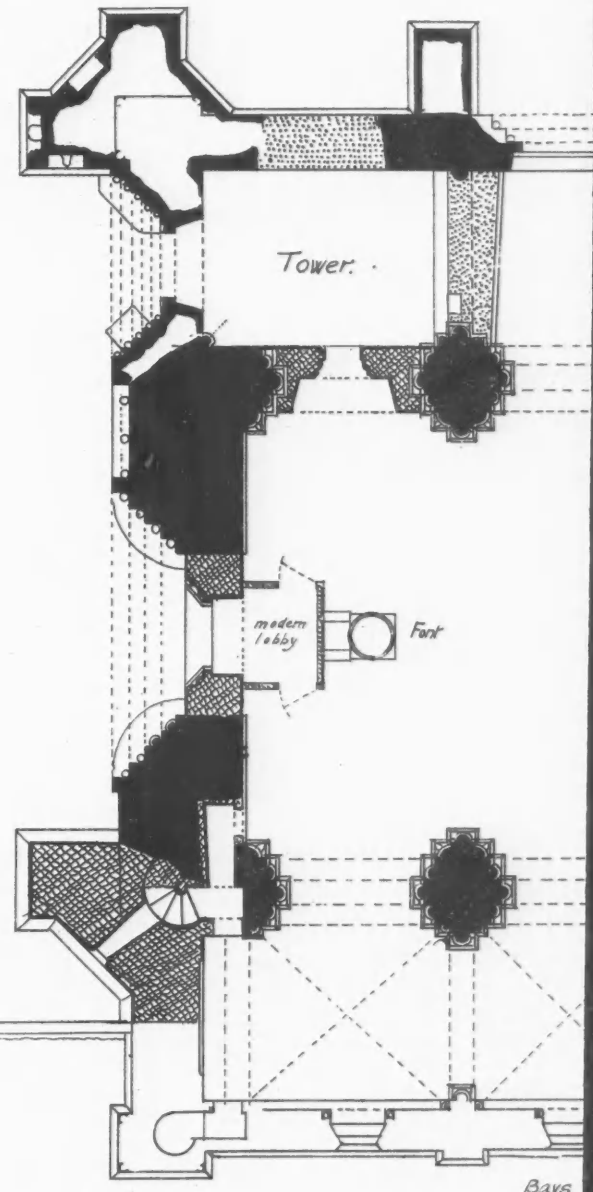
DUNSTABLE PRIORY
Ground-Plan.

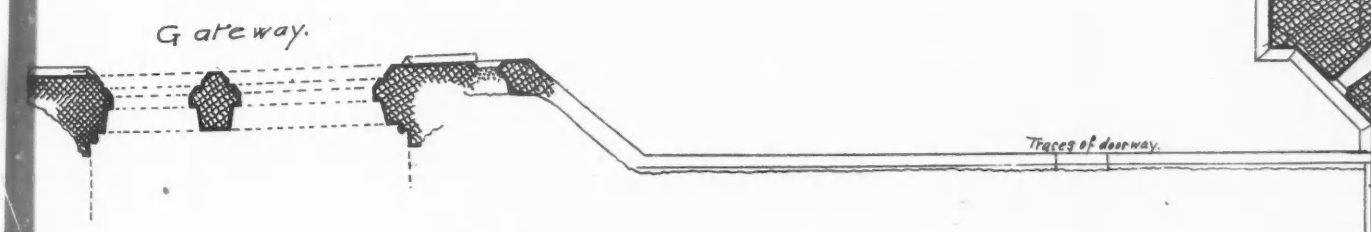
0 5 0 10 20 30 40 50 Feet.
Scale.

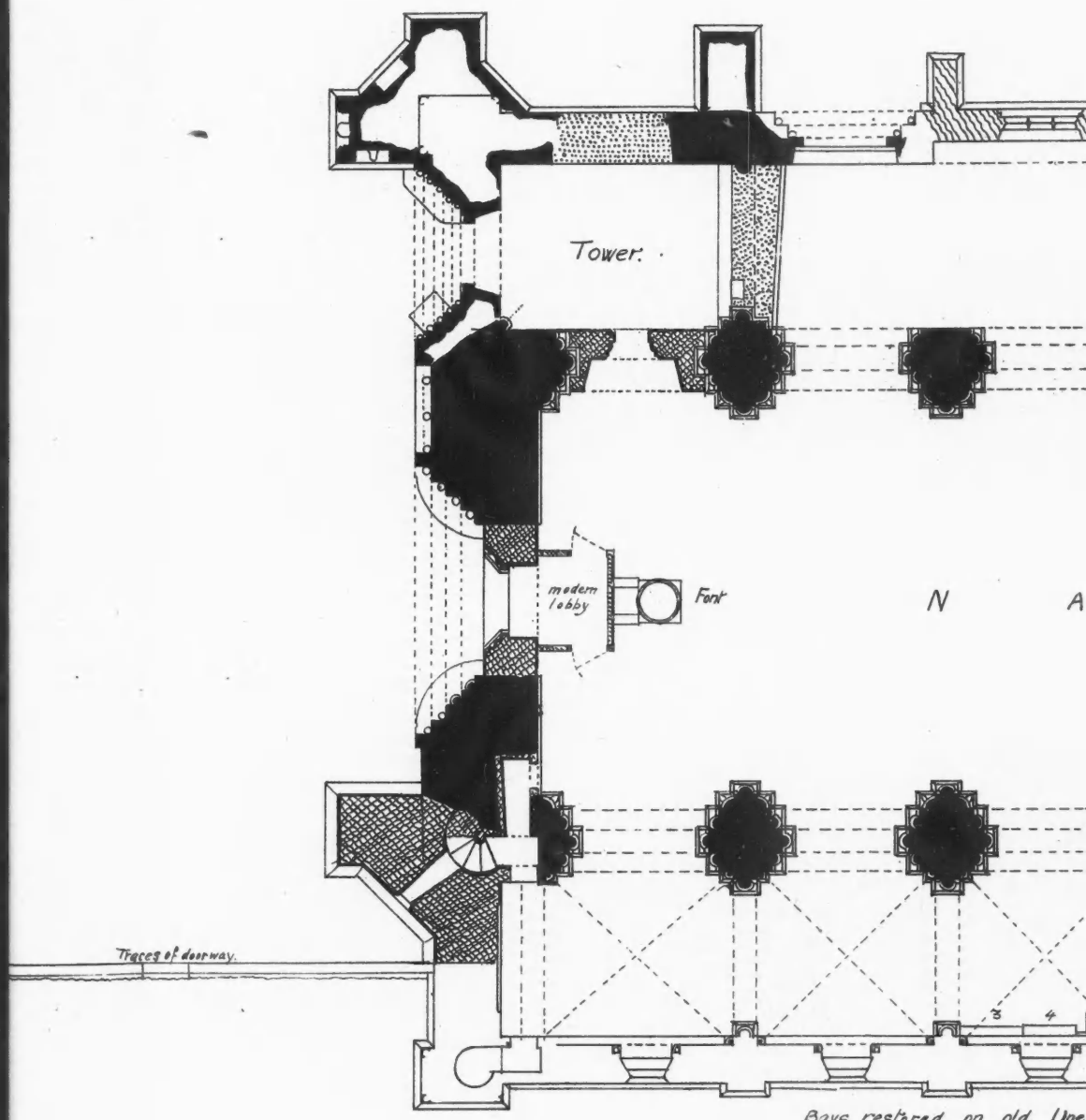
- Norman.
- Early English.
- Perpendicular.
- ditto (restored).
- Walls filling in old openings.
- Modern.

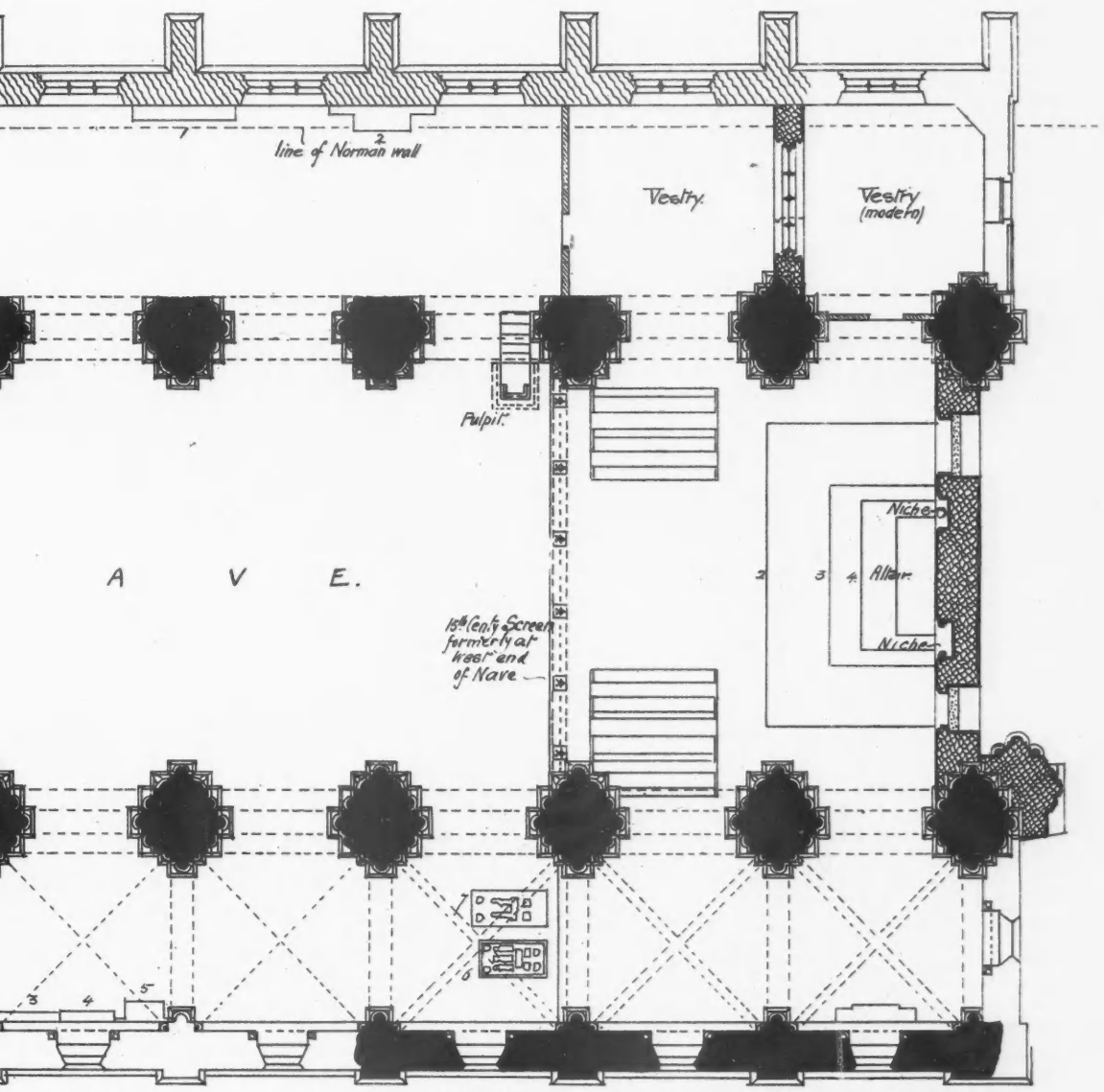
Monuments

1. Mrs Jane Carl 1736.
2. Thomas Carl 1722.
3. Wm Marshe 1651, & family.
4. Eliz: Aynscombe. 1711.
5. Francis Dickinson 1747.
6. Brass:
7. Brass: Richard Rynfold & Margaret 1561.






Tower.
modern lobby
Font
N
A
Traces of doorway.
3
4
Bays restored on old lines



on old Ipes.

These three bays shewn on Lyson's plan with their Vaulting.

Site of Cloister.

P. Paul & Paul
mens et del. 1900

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